

TOTALITARIANISM — BANNINGS

1 APRIL 1978 —

31 MAY 1978

1. Lone

1. Hoe word lone op u plaas bepaal?

2. Bestaan daar enige ooreenskoste (formeel of informeel)

tussen u en ander boere in die distrik oor lone of werkom-  
standighede? Indien wel, gee besonderhede.

3. Watter deel van u totale jaarlikse koste is arbeidskoste?

2. Werverskaffing

1. Is daar 'n tekort aan arbeid in u distrik? Indien wel, watter  
soort arbeid?

2. As u n getal arbeiders wou verdubbel, byvoorbeeld, sou u ekstra  
werkers kon vind? Indien wel, hoe lank sou dit neem?

Hoe sou u te werk gaan om die werkers te werf?

Waarvandaan sou hulle kom?

Sou u se al die boere i  
gelyktydig kon verduh

of

2. As u n getal arbeiders w  
sou u in diens kon ne



veel ekstra werkers  
in diens kon ne?

ul getal arbeiders

11/4/78 9:20  
328

# NY boost for Woods Biko book



MR DONALD WOODS

The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — Donald Woods's biography of Stephen Biko is "essential reading for understanding the gathering black revolution in South Africa," says a New York Times reviewer.

In the newspaper's weekend book review section, managing editor Seymour Topping prefaces his praise by saying that the

book "is disjointed in style . . . written in haste and under the threat of police intrusion.

## ANGUISHED

"At times it is overly polemical and leaves the reader wanting to know more about Stephen Biko the man rather than the political personality."

Says Mr. Topping: "What he wrote was not only a close-up of Stephen

Biko but also an anguished account of the conversion of a white reformer to revolutionary militancy as he finally grasped the entrapment of the blacks and the intractability of their white Afrikaner rulers."

The book "Biko" is officially published in the United States today by Paddington Press.

Mr Woods was invited to speak at an Overseas Press Club lunch in New York to coincide with the publication.



# Banning orders on 16 expire

Store 1/4/78 328

July 1975.

1. E DURBAN — Five years ago 16 South Africans were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Last night those banning orders expired.
- e For most of them the lifting of restrictions will make little difference. Only one of the 16, Mrs Sheila Lapinsky, will be directly affected.
- a Two of the 16 are dead. Dr Rick Turner died violently with a bullet in his head after a midnight attack at his home earlier this year. Steve Biko died while in detention on September 13 last year.
- W Two are on Robben Island. Strini Moodley

and Saths Cooper, Saso and BPC officials, were sent there after being convicted in terms of the Terrorism Act in 1976. Barney Pitanya, former secretary-general of Saso, is in detention. He was detained in August last year for the second time. Two banning orders were lifted before they were due to expire. Clive Keegan, a former Nusas executive member, had his ban lifted in February 1976. Paul Pretorius, former Nusas president, is a practising advocate in Durban. The eight who left South Africa are: Philippe le Roux, Paula Ensor, Chris

Wood, James Mafuna, Jerry Modisane, Drake Koka, Harry Nengwekulu and Sheila Lapinski.

of the D/AS approach  
celtins approach. Why must yield the same equilibrium

effect? What relationship does of the multiplier? The MPS? be when the MPS is 0, 0.4, MPC is 1,  $\frac{8}{9}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 0?

3. How may the following events affect the consumption?

- Saving schedules a the investment schedule?
- (a) Threat of limited, non nuclear war, leading the public to expect future shortages of consumer durables. <sup>spend more & save less</sup>
- (b) A decline in the interest rate  $\uparrow C (C.A.P.) \uparrow I \downarrow S$
- (c) A sharp fall in share market prices  $\downarrow I$
- (d) The development of a significantly cheaper method of manufacturing pig iron from ore.  $\uparrow I$
- (e) Expected oil shortages -  $\downarrow C (cars etc.) \downarrow I$
- (f) Advent of T.V.  $\uparrow C \uparrow I$
- (g) The expectation that mild inflation will persist. <sup>Not too much</sup>

4. Assuming the level of investment is R16M and independent of the level of total output, complete the following table.

Possible levels of Employment (millions)	AS (NNP - DI)	Consumption. (C)	Saving (S)
40	240	244	4
45	260	260	0
50	280	276	4
55	300	292	8
60	320	308	12
65	340	324	16
70	360	340	20
75	380	356	24
80	400	372	28



Sunday Times 2/4/78 (328)

# 'Nusas eight' banning orders expire

THE remaining five-year banning orders imposed on dissident white student leaders in 1973 expired on Friday.

On February 25, 1973, eight talented university students were pushed into the twilight world of South Africa's banned people.

The "Nusas eight", as they became known, were followed within days by eight black students, the "Saso eight".

The two groups formed the elite of a student leadership highly critical of the Government and the very actions of which they became victims.

## Toll

The toll has been high for the former Nusas leaders: One dead (Dr Rick Turner, shot dead in his home early this year); four in exile (Neville Curtis, Paula Ensor, Chris Wood and Philippe le Roux) and one banned (until Friday) and still living in South Africa (Sheila Lapinsky).

Two (Paul Pretorius and Clive Keegan) had their banning orders lifted before the expiry date.

The toll on the Saso eight was higher. One black student leader banned in February, 1973, Steve Biko, died in detention last year.

Two others are serving prison sentences on Robben Island, four are in exile in neighbouring countries and one is in detention.

The banning orders on the

Saso eight, including that on Steve Biko, expired last month.

The Nusas president, Auret van Heerden, said this week that the Government's repeated attempts to incarcerate and intimidate young people who opposed its authoritarian rule would not prove successful.

"Instead of stamping out opposition and ideas, the actions and suffering of such student leaders today inspire millions more South Africans in the struggle for freedom and justice," Mr Van Heerden said.

The only one of the Nusas eight to have served the five-year banning order and still be in the country is a former full-time Nusas secretary, Mrs Sheila Lapinsky.

## Escape

Neville Curtis made a dramatic escape in September, 1974, when he used an American friend's passport to board a boat in Cape Town harbour. He was granted political asylum in Australia, where he is active in anti-apartheid campaigns.

Paula Ensor, formerly a vice-president of Nusas and

secretary-general of Nusas, fled to Botswana and was joined by her lawyer husband, Mr Rob Peterson, before going to London, where she has continued her interest in trade unionism.

Philippe le Roux, former Nusas vice-president, left South Africa on a one-way exit permit to London in February, 1974.

He served a six-month prison sentence for attempt-

ing to leave South Africa illegally. He had been arrested about 500 m from the Botswana border three weeks after his banning order was served.

Chris Wood, former Transvaal regional director of Nusas, fled to Botswana in September, 1976, four days before he was due to appear in court on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Friends said they believed that Wood was still in Gaborone.

# Journalist flees S.A. for London

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Durban journalist fled South Africa at the weekend and is believed to be heading for London.

Mr. Wiseman Khuzwayo (23), a reporter on the Daily News who early last month was released after being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for 91 days, telephoned a colleague at the office on Saturday but did not disclose his whereabouts.

Before that he had been in custody for six months until he and 18 others were acquitted in the University of Zululand sabotage trial last year.

Also at the weekend former Nusas general secretary, Mrs. Sheila Lapinsky's five year banning order expired.

Mrs. Lapinsky was banned in the student clamp-down in 1973 when eight office bearers and members of Nusas were banned for five years following the Schiebusch Commission report into the activities of certain organisations.

A few days later eight Black members of Saso were also banned.

She is the only one of the 16 who is still alive, living in South Africa and not in jail. She works for a large chain store group in Cape Town.

Of the other 15: two are dead — Mr. Steve Biko and Dr. Richard Turner — two are serving sentences on Robben Island; eight are living in exile; two were unbanned in 1976 and one is in detention.

Remember that income until savings (with .75, MPW = households s

The multiplier Multiplier i

The super (complex) multiplier is

## (e) PARADOX OR THRIFT

Students should understand the paradox to save at a time of unemployment inability to save through a multiplier example of the fallacy of composition. Keynesian view is that at any level FE) C and I spending tend to vary competitively - one cannot expand without the other. The classical writers who held that C was always necessary for increased income. Be able to explain this problem and

## E. COMPONENTS OF AD

### 1. Consumption Demand

$C = f(PDI)$  or expressed as  $C = a + bY_d$ . Be able to relate PDI to GNP and CF accordingly.

Autonomous and Induced consumption. Average Propensity to Consume (APC) Marginal Propensity to consume (MPC). Also APS and MPS.

Saving function (Propensity to Save), Dissaving, Break-even point. Non-income determinants of consumption alters autonomous consumption (note especially the effect of changes in the distribution of income).

Long-run Consumption Function - empirical studies to explain the constant LR APC (APS) and hence equality of APC and MPC.

- (a) Duesenberry - Relative Income Hypothesis
- (b) Friedman - Permanent Income Hypothesis
- (c) Modigliani - Life Cycle Income Hypothesis

Contrast these with Keynesian Absolute Income Hypothesis.

100 will increase additional R100 of . So given an MPC = increase in I, as

significance of policy.

increase in desire about a decreased personal income. An aggregate. The more than FE (or approaching FE) only at FE do they become productive factors. increased abstention from

ally.

sition and slope of propensity to consume - ease in income; may be constant.

Concept of



# Banned, banned, rebanned

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Mary Moodley, a 65-year-old Benoni woman, who completed 15 years under banning orders at the weekend, was served with a new order yesterday restricting her for five years under the Internal Security Act.

The order says the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, is "satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

Mrs Moodley, a widowed mother of eight, is prohibited from attending any "social gathering or any political gathering at which any principle or policy of the Government of a state is propagated, attacked, criticised or discussed."

Mrs Moodley was first banned in 1963 under the Suppression of Communism Act. When the five-year ban expired in

1968 she was banned for a further five years and when that expired in 1973 it was reimposed.

Meanwhile, today will be the end of a long, long wait for Mrs Toni Wilcox, a schoolteacher here. Her husband will come home today for the first time in seven years and three months.

In February, 1971, Mr Robert Wilcox was arrested under the Terrorism Act. A year and three months later he was convicted and he spent the past six years serving his sentence on Robben Island.

When he was arrested his two children were three months and three years old respectively.

When he saw his house last it was below window height. Thanks to the care of his wife and children it now has a thriving garden and is a complete home. — DDC.

To begin with we ran ducks with the fish with the idea that the ducks  
Ducks

Growing season  
We can keep our carp in the production ponds right through the year. We don't actually get a very good growth rate in winter. The recommended feed rate is 5% of gross weight. During winter we cut it right down to about 0,5% just to keep them alive. We've stopped using pellets for feeding our fish because we can't get them at an economical price

Draining  
EDA: Do you ever drain your ponds?  
Sometimes. We don't have any monks weirs. If you have spent a lot of time getting the zoo plankton in your water just right it's a pity to let all the water out. So it's best to get the fish out with a net.

Oxygenation  
You notice that all these dams have aluminium pipes off them, running from each dam to the next below. Now this could be a problem in that if you get a disease in one dam it's going to spread throughout. We've done it for the simple reason that we want to prevent this oxygen problem. We do this with a constant through-flow of water - each time it comes out of one of these pipes it splashes down onto a rock.

due to lack of oxygen.  
We tried using buffalo grass, but most of the fish died. This was possibly using a concrete tank and putting down cypress branches on the bottom. to catch the eggs. Mr Bekker of Marble Hall came up with the idea of



# 14 at illegal meeting in Sobukwe home

Mercury Correspondent

6/4/78 (328)

PORT ELIZABETH — Thirteen youths and a man were convicted by a Graaff-Reinet magistrate on Tuesday of attending an illegal gathering in the yard of the former home of Mr. Robert Sobukwe, two days before his funeral.

The youths, whose ages ranged from 15 to 17, were each sentenced to four cuts. Tbang Lanham Musa (21) was fined R30 (or 60 days). Musa and the youths were

all of Port Elizabeth. Mr. B. M. Kies, of Cape Town, instructed by Herbert Fischel and Associates, for the defence, filed notice of appeal against conviction

and sentence. Musa and the youths were released on R30 bail pending the outcome of the appeal.

The State alleged they attended an illegal gathering at 463 Sobukwe Road, Graaff-Reinet, on April 9.

W. O. C. F. Scheepers told the Court he found a mob of between 150 and 200 youths singing freedom songs in the yard of the former home of Mr. Robert Sobukwe.

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr. W. Monk, found the gathering to be illegal in defiance of a ban proclaimed by the Minister of Justice.

(b) Skool (naam, soort,

7. Soort werk

Aan permanente werkers al

8. Hoe lank op hierdie

Aan toevallige/kontrakar

9(a) Permanente tuiste

(b) Jaarlikse tydperk op die plaas

(c) Jaarlikse tydperk tuis

(d) Bedrywigheid vir die res van die jaar

(e) Hoeveel keer reeds op die plaas gewerk

10. Aan alle werkers

(a) Werkure:

Maan-Vry	Begin	Uitskei	Pouse(s)
Sat.	"	"	"
Son.	"	"	"

(b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal  
onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

(a) Vleis: hoeveelheid  
prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)  
waarde aan boer  
waarde aan werker

THE ASSEMBLY — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was accused yesterday of using the name of his friend, Steve Biko, to further his own ends.

Nationalist MP, Mr Hendrik Coetzer of King William's Town, also termed the case of the acid-impregnated T-shirt sent to Mr Woods' young daughter a "cunning scheme" which could be blamed on the Special Branch to blacken South Africa's name.

He claimed Mr Woods had once told him he didn't care two hoots for the black masses, but only wanted a few black friends to live where they wanted to: Mr Woods had set out to be a martyr and a hero.

Mr Coetzer was accused during his speech by Mrs Helen Suzman of attacking Mr Woods when he could not reply.

Mr Coetzer said the Daily Dispatch had fed its

## **T-shirt affair a plot — Coetzer**

readers a diet of sedition. The Rand Daily Mail then distributed this to the world.

"How much longer can we condone a vendetta like this against our country?" he asked.

Mr Biko had not been well known in places like Soweto, Mr Coetzer said, quoting from an article in the British magazine, Spectator. The outcry over his death was due to Mr Woods' activities.

Quoting extensively from newspaper cuttings, Mr Coetzer said Mr Woods had spread a number of innuendoes and had published whatever could be fabricated in the Daily Dispatch. He referred specifically to the T-shirt incident, the "trap" set by

the "so-called private investigator Mr Donald Card" trying to prove that the Special Branch was responsible for sending the acid-impregnated T-shirt and that nobody had been charged for the slogan-painting and shooting-up of the Woods' house.

Once "the bait" had been taken by a gullible public, Mr Woods had left the country and was now taking his revenge on South Africa.

Mr Woods had become obsessed in becoming accepted by the blacks. He had become more vitriolic because he was not a martyr.

Mrs Suzman interjected: You banned him.

Mr Coetzer: When he succeeded in getting banned, he licked his chops. He had to blacken and try to destroy South Africa while he had to be a hero and martyr.

Mr Biko had not been a leader in his own life, but was a black activist who worked on Mr Woods' "sickly liberalism" and who had used the press to advance revolution.

Mr Coetzer said he had known Mr Woods and had once defended him in the Provincial Council. Mr Woods had once told him he didn't give two hoots for the black masses who could die in misery.

Mrs Suzman: I don't believe it.

Mr Coetzer also attacked the Daily Dispatch for an editorial after the murder of banned Natal University lecturer, Dr Rick Turner. He said the editorial had tried to link the killing "with the attack on Woods' daughter by himself." — PC.

# Sobukwe gathering: 14 guilty

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The youths, whose ages range from 15 to 17, were each sentenced to four cuts. Mr Tbang Musa, 21, was fined R30 (or 60 days). Mr Musa and the youths were all from Port Elizabeth.

The defence filed notice of appeal against conviction and sentence. Mr Musa and the youths were released on R30 bail pending the outcome of the appeal.

W/O C. F. Scheepers told the court that on April 9 he found a mob of between 150 and 200 youths singing freedom songs in the yard of the former home of Mr Sobukwe.

Mr B. Kies, for the defence, said the meeting was of a religious nature and did not constitute an illegal gathering.

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr W. Monk, found the gathering to be illegal in defiance of a ban. — DDC.



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## Pupil quizzed over Sobukwe funeral

EAST LONDON — Miss Nomvuyo Mbewana, 20, a pupil at the Catholic school at Mount Ruth, near Mdantsane, and daughter of a Special Branch sergeant, says she has been ordered not to go to Mdantsane again.

Miss Mbewana said her father took her to the Special Branch offices at Cambridge for questioning on Tuesday. She was questioned on and off for four hours before she was instructed not to go to Mdantsane again.

She said she was asked about arrangements for transport to Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral at Graaff Reinet last month and the activities of her boyfriend, South African bantamweight boxing champion, Mzukisi Sikweyiya, of Mdantsane.

"The questioning even touched on when Zukie found time to train as boxer when he was attending



MISS MBEWANA

funerals," Miss Mbewana said.

She was also asked where Mr Sikweyiya got the bread he gave to some boys from the East London area who attended the funeral.

Miss Mbewana, who lives in Duncan Village, said the police advised her to travel by train to and from school. — DDR

# Student magazines banned

The literary magazine "Donga" and six student publications have been banned, according to a statement released by the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town today. The student publications, two editions of the University of Cape Town newspaper Varsity, the journal of the UCT arts council Spark, two editions of the University of the Witwatersrand's newspaper Wits Student and a journal called Bulletin One have been banned for distribution only. This means it will not be an offence to possess the magazines, but will be to distribute them or offer them for sale in a public place. "Donga" has, however, been banned outright. The latest issue and any following issues have been declared undesirable.

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free period which prohibits the Transkei Treasury from taxing the newly established industries for a number of years, thereby losing a valuable source of revenue. Furthermore, the outflow of profits, from the Transkei, of these foreign owned enterprises represents a real drain on the Transkei and inhibits the development of a domestic capitalist class capable of promoting investment in the Transkei. Although there is little doubt that a domestic elite will increasingly come to the fore it is likely that the industrial sector in the Transkei will, for the foreseeable future, be largely controlled and accrue profits to foreign investors.

Whether or not industry would have been established without the XDC incentives and whether the Transkei can expect much further investment is open to debate. It should be noted however that there are few reasons why investment in the Transkei should prove profitable. The Transkei lacks a developed infrastructure and the conditions favouring the location of industry are largely absent. Distance from large consumer markets is considerable and the road and rail system is not highly developed. The economies of agglomeration associated with industrial areas are not yet significant and the multipliers for the largest towns, Umtata and Butterworth, are 1,38 and 1,35 respectively (pg 53, Benbo 1975). These figures are low compared with other industrial areas in South Africa and it is unlikely that much progress can be made until these multipliers show an increase. The one factor usually cited as being an incentive for industrial location in the Transkei is that there is an abundant supply of cheap labour. That this will continue to be so for a long while in the post independence era is likely to be the case as will be discussed later in this paper. That the labour costs are considered low may however not be the case. A distinction must be made between wage rates and wage costs because low wage rates do not necessarily imply low wage costs. High training costs and high turnover rates, as skilled labourers migrate to the cities in search of higher wages, may in fact result in wage costs being as high as those in the established industrial complexes. With the one long run incentive (low wage rates) therefore being seen as a dubious motive for location in the Transkei, it is possible that the industrial sector will experience slow expansion and that this expansion is likely to be largely due to the White controlled agencies and the XDC.

What XDC?

One of the primary aims of the XDC is to provide employment facilities in the Transkei. The Corporation plans in fact to provide 9434 new work opportunities in 1977 at a cost of some R35m. Although these figures compare favourably with the 8555 and 3958 new jobs created in 1976 and 1975 respectively, they still fall well short of the 26 300 work opportunities required annually simply to keep pace with the domestic population growth. (Hansard A Column 628-9, 7.4.75, pg 31, Benbo, 1975). In the decade 1965 to 1975 fewer than 10 000 jobs had in fact been created by the Transkei's industrial sector and with agriculture already characterised by overpopulation and underemployment it is evident that the overwhelming majority of the Transkei males are compelled to work outside their nation's boundaries in order to allow both their families and themselves to survive.



# Kruger quizzed on Mvovo

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THE ASSEMBLY — The brother-in-law of Mr Steve Biko was admitted to hospital in February because he had been certified as being mentally deranged while being held under preventive detention.

Former black consciousness leader, Mr Mxolisi Mvovo was held under the Internal Security Act in King William's Town prison on October 19 last year and was admitted to Komani Hospital in Queenstown on February 22.

Replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), the Minister of Justice, Mr

Kruger, said the preventive detention notice on Mr Mvovo was lifted two days after he was admitted to hospital.

The Minister said Mr Mvovo was admitted to hospital "because he was certified by two doctors as mentally deranged." Mr Mvovo was still in hospital.

Mr Kruger said that during Mr Mvovo's detention he received 21 visits and

altogether a total of 24 visitors came to see him. One of the visitors was a priest and another was a person connected with a firm of attorneys.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards she was pleased to know that Mr Mvovo was no longer being held under the Internal Security Act and she would watch further developments in the case with interest. — PC.

Transkei's responsibility. Unfortunately the than South Africa, is unable to cope with this



(328) 6/4/78  
**Ban case  
witnesses  
refuse  
to testify**

A Johannesburg Regional magistrate heard today that nine witnesses called by the State to give evidence against a journalist would refuse to testify.

Mr Don Mattera (43), a sub-editor on The Star, had pleaded not guilty to five counts of breaking a banning order served on him in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1973.

He was alleged to have attended or addressed five meetings, four in Lenasia and one at his home in Eldorado Park.

After two young men refused to testify before Mr J. A. van Dam the hearing was postponed to tomorrow so they could brief counsel to represent them regarding their refusal.

Counsel briefed for eight of the witnesses, Mr C. R. Mailer, asked the court for an adjournment to consult his clients.

The magistrate asked counsel whether he could be ready by 2 pm today and said the court could not tolerate obstruction.

Mr Mailer said: "I am not prepared to do justice by the clock. It is a serious offence and is subject to a period of imprisonment."

Dr. X. Verachia, Mr. S. Randera, Mr. R. Moosa, Mr. S. Korawi, Dr. M. Mohamed, Mr. N. Govender, Mr. E. Patel and Mr. N. Poonah were represented by Mr. Mailer.

Earlier, Dr. A. Asvat gave evidence about a meeting at the Lenasia Muslim Association hall in October last year. The meeting was addressed by an American doctor who spoke to thousands of people about the teachings of Islam.

Mr. Mattera was standing outside the hall and he had spoken to him as his physician and inquired about his health, Dr. Asvat said.

He said at no stage did Mr. Mattera enter the hall during the meeting.

The case will proceed tomorrow when Mr. Mailer will address the court on the refusals to testify. The men called were warned to appear.

(Mr. H. J. Brandt appeared for the State, Mr. E. Joubert, instructed by Shun Chetty and Co., appeared for Mr. Mattera.)

15. Aanta  
wie

(a) Name (alle

(b) Verwan

(c) Ouderde

(d) Geslag

(e) Woonple

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(i) Werk wat vir boer

gedoen word (b.v.  
gedurende skool  
vakansies)

(j) Jaarlikse tydperk

gewerk (dae of weke)

(k) Jaarlikse betaling:

kontant

ander

# Nat hits at 'winning' Woods plan

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, was accused yesterday of using the name of his friend Steve Biko to further his own ends.

Nationalist MP Mr. Hendrik Coetzer of King William's Town also termed the case of the acid-impregnated T-shirt sent to Mr. Woods' young daughter a "cunning scheme" which could be blamed on the Special Branch to blacken South Africa's name.

He claimed that Mr. Woods had once told him he "didn't care two hoots for the Black masses" but only wanted a few Black friends to live where they wanted to. Mr. Woods had set out to be a martyr and a hero.

Mr. Coetzer was accused during his speech by Mrs. Helen Suzman of attacking Mr. Woods when he could not reply.

## Sedition

The King William's Town MP said the Daily Dispatch had fed its readers a diet of sedition. The Rand Daily Mail then distributed this to the world.

"How much longer can we condone a vendetta like this against our country?" he asked.

Mr. Biko had not been well known in places like Soweto, Mr. Coetzer said, quoting from an article in the British magazine, *Spectator*. The outcry over his death was due to Mr. Woods' activities.

Quoting extensively from newspaper cuttings, Mr. Coetzer said Mr. Woods had spread a number of innuendoes and had published whatever could be fabricated in the Daily Dispatch.

He referred specifically to the T-shirt incident, the "trap" set by the "so-called private investigator Mr. Donald Card" trying to prove that the Special Branch was responsible for sending the acid-impregnated T-shirt and that nobody had been charged for the slogan-painting and shooting-up of the Woods' house.

## Revenge

Once "the bait" had been taken by a gullible public, Mr. Woods had left the country and was now taking his revenge on South Africa.

Mr. Woods had become obsessed in becoming accepted by the Blacks. He had become more vitriolic because he was not a martyr.

Mrs. Suzman interjected: "You banned him."

Mr. Coetzer: "When he succeeded in getting banned he licked his chops."



# Eight refuse to testify

Staff Reporter

EIGHT State witnesses refused to give evidence yesterday at the trial of Mr Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on "The Star", who is alleged to have broken his banning order.

The eight were given until 9 am today to submit valid reasons why they would not give evidence.

Mr Mattera appeared before Mr J A van Dam in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday charged with five counts of breaking his banning order. He pleaded not guilty. In terms of his banning order Mr Mattera is prohibited from attending any gathering. He is charged with attending gatherings between September and November 1977 at Coronationville Hospital, the administration building in Lenasia and at his house in Eldorado Park.

The witnesses who refused to testify were Dr X Veriava, Mr S Randera, Mr R Moosa, Mr S Korani, Dr M Toy Mohamed, Mr N Govender, Mr E Patel and Mr N J Poonah.

When the trial began, Mr E Joubert, for the defence, asked for permission to adjourn when necessary because of the lack of details on the charge sheet.

He said the witnesses did not have details of the alleged offences about which they were to testify.

The magistrate asked the State to give witnesses the details.

The first witness, Dr Abubakah Asvat, was told his testimony referred to a gathering at the Lenasia Administration Building.

He said he had gone to a meeting on the Islam religion at the Lenasia Moslem Association Hall, about 2 km from the Administration Building.

He saw Mr Mattera leaning against a car outside the building and talking to a Dr Hassan.

Dr Asvat said he did not see Mr Mattera in the Moslem Association Hall.

The next witness, Mr Neelan Poonah, refused to testify.

Mr Clifford Mailer representing the witnesses, then asked for time to consult the witnesses.

Mr Van Dam, granted Mr Mailer until 2 pm to consult Mr Poonah.

When the next witness refused to testify, Mr Mailer said eight witnesses would refuse to give evidence. He could not possibly take instructions from eight people in two hours, he said.

Mr Van Dam said all that was needed was a valid reason why they would not testify.

"The court cannot tolerate obstructions and it seems to me that the witnesses are attempting to obstruct the procedure of the court," he said.

Mr Mailer said a witness's right to full and proper legal protection was "enshrined in the Criminal Procedures Act."

The magistrate ordered the witnesses to explain today why they would not testify.

Mr H Brandt appeared for the State; Mr Joubert, instructed by Shun Chetty and Company appeared for Mr Mattera.



If this was an ordinary "Percy's Pitch," it could have been a joyous occasion in which my characteristic cynicism would ordinarily find an easy outlet.

I could easily chuckle, like that easy-going columnist Cassandra, who finding himself in circumstances wholly unlike mine, could have taken refuge behind a proclamation that reads: "As I was saying before I was so rudely interrupted nearly six months ago..."

Or I could, in typical fashion, have made a light observation that when I was tossed into jail nearly six months ago, I was registered there as a Bantu, but I emerged from that prison as a Plural.

These things I could do but it just so happens that I have undergone a traumatic experience. One that has left me wondering...

When the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, signed that order banning The World, Weekend World, I wondered... and having marched to Modder Bee Prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act... I wondered.

I wondered what my country and what my countrymen had come to. I wondered because the ban on those newspapers had to be seen in its proper context. Namely that this was not an isolated single incident affecting one part of the media but a general warning to all newspapers and newspapermen: that the time for talking is over. You

# Only the truth will serve SA

PERCY QOBOZA (below), editor of The World and Weekend World until the papers were banned and he was detained in October last year, has written his first column since his release. It appears in today's Post, which he now edits. Mr Qoboza says that since he has never been told why the papers were banned or why he was detained, his only guidelines — as in the past — are to publish the truth.



either toe the line or else. . . .

To the eternal credit of the Press in general and some Afrikaans newspapers in particular, this

action was seen for what it really was. There was all round condemnation of this action, which, it was suggested — and this was later to be proved right — would have a damaging effect on the country's image worldwide.

It is now history what transpired. Against this background then, I am today assuming the editorship of Post and Sunday Post. I assume this position totally blind to the "crimes" that led to the Government taking the actions they did. And herein lies my agony. For all our pleas to be told just what law we are supposed to have broken have been met with a stony "you know what you have done." Hardly the type of statement that can stand for the critical

examination of any court of law.

The only specific thing that has been waved at me has been two sentences taken out of complete context from an editorial written weeks before either the Prime Minister or the Minister of Justice expressed their displeasure at my newspapers.

I am therefore now taking over the editorship of this paper without any guidelines except the highest principles of journalism I am totally committed to. The only guidelines I have are those which I presently subscribe to and which I expect every member of my staff to adhere to at all times. And these are truth, integrity and the upholding of the right of the people to know.

To these there can be no compromise at all.

I do not believe that I will be serving the interests of my country and all her peoples by suppressing the truth simply because such a truth is unpalatable to certain sections of the population.

We will, accordingly, give credit where credit is merited and we will dish out condemnation where an injustice is being done to anybody, irrespective of who he or she may be.

For to us the Press remains our last bastion against the erosion of civil liberties in our country.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 666

7 April 1978

## PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

No. 666

7 April 1978

## AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Moremi, Ntsizi Elijah.....	8338 Zone/Gebied 7, Sebokeng.....	7/3/78	28/2/83
Nyembe, Gabriel Sondhlo.....	Tendega B, Newcastle.....	8/2/78	31/1/83



NOTICE 261 OF 1978

328

**SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS AGAINST UNLAWFUL ORGANISATIONS**

Notice was given by Government Notice R. 2194 of 19 October 1977 that Mr Willem Frederik Krugel, Regional Magistrate, has, in terms of section 3 (1) (b) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), been designated as Liquidator of the assets of the 18 unlawful organisations mentioned in the Notice, and that any person having a claim against any of the organisations concerned shall lodge it with the Liquidator as soon as possible. All outstanding claims must reach the Liquidator on or before 5 May 1978. Claims reaching him after that date will not be considered by the Liquidator. His address is Room 203, Veritas Buildings, Volkstem Avenue, Pretoria, 0002, or Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001.

(7 April 1978)

KENNISGEWING 261 VAN 1978

**INDIENING VAN EISE TEEN ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIES**

By Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2194 van 19 Oktober 1977 is bekendgemaak dat mnr. Willem Frederik Krugel, Streeklanddros, ingevolge artikel 3 (1) (b) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), aangewys is as Beredderaar van die bates van die 18 onwettige organisasies wat in die Kennisgewing vermeld word, en dat enige persoon wat 'n eis teen enige van die betrokke organisasies het dit so gou doenlik by die Beredderaar moet indien. Alle uitstaande eise moet die Beredderaar op of voor 5 Mei 1978 bereik. Eise wat hom na daardie datum bereik, sal nie deur die Beredderaar oorweeg word nie. Sy adres is Kamer 203, Veritasgebou, Volkstemlaan, Pretoria, 0002, of Privaatsak X81, Pretoria, 0001.

(7 April 1978)



# Sobukwe family given leeway on house

8/4/78  
328

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE family of the dead Pan-Africanist Congress leader, Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, will be allowed to stay at their home in Kimberley until they can finalise their plans.

The chief director of the Diamond Fields Administration Board, Mr Hennie du Plessis, said his board would approach Mrs Veronica Sobukwe on the matter in due course.

When Mr Sobukwe was released in 1969 after nine

years on Robben Island, he was taken to the house in Galeshewe village where he was later joined by his family.

"Under normal circumstances, Mrs Sobukwe would not qualify to live and work in Kimberley,

but we want to give her enough time to sort out her plans for the future," Mr Du Plessis said.

The house, he said, was still the property of the board and had been let to the Sobukwes under special circumstances.

- (a) Name (eerste name alleenlik)
  - (b) Verwantskap aan werker
  - (c) Ouderdom
  - (d) Geslag
  - (e) Woonplek
  - (f) Skooljare voltooi
  - (g) Nou op skool?
  - (h) Skool (naam, "soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)
  - (i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)
  - (j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)
  - (k) Jaarlikse betaling: kontant
- ander

# RAM-328 Witnesses to give

## Structural evidence

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Wage policy : control wage rate increases (temp.)

Staff Reporter  
EIGHT State witnesses who earlier this week refused to give evidence at the trial of Mr Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, yesterday told a Johannesburg Regional Court that they would testify.

Mr Clifford Mailer, for the witnesses, was told at the hearing on Thursday that he would have to give valid reasons why the eight would not testify. Yesterday he told the court: "After consultations, the witnesses decided they would give evidence."

The eight are: Dr Y Vavaria, Mr S Rander, Mr R Moosa, Mr S Korawi, Dr M Tov Mohamed, Mr N Govender, Mr E Patel and Mr N J Poonah.

Mr Mattera has pleaded not guilty to five counts of breaking his banning order.

The trial was postponed to June 5. Mr Mattera's bail of R400 was extended.

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stage of goods ( $\uparrow$  prices)  
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changes

## ARTICLES FROM Barclay's National Review looks at inflation.

Prof. Leichmann (Wits) : Inflation and no end of it?

Our present day inflation is unique  $\Rightarrow$  retail price indices have been increasing continually  $\Rightarrow$  no decrease. Expect it to continue  $\Rightarrow$  and anticipate inflation.

This coupled with the social taboo of falling wage rates has led to:

- ① Price rigidity : prices do not fall because costs must be covered.

**House arrest 8/4/8  
man flees SA 2328**

DURBAN — A Durban man who was under house arrest in Umlazi has fled to Lesotho.

Security Police here yesterday confirmed that Mr Benny Khoape had violated his banning order on March 21. He was founder director of the banned Black Community Programme. He was banned under house arrest for five years in 1973. — DDC.



# US bid to ungag professor who came home

Sun. Trib. 9/14/78

AMM

328

By HUGH ROBERTON

WASHINGTON: A campaign has been launched in the United States Congress against the South African Government's refusal to lift a banning order on Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele, a prominent educationist who returned to South Africa last year after 20 years in exile.

Professor Mphahlele, formerly professor of English at Pennsylvania State University, returned after the council of the University of the North at Turfloop had unanimously approved his appointment to a teaching post there.

But when Professor Mphahlele arrived in the country he was informed that the Government would not lift his banning order, thus making it impossible for him to take up his teaching post.

The University of the North later withdrew its offer of an appointment.

Heading the protest against the Government's refusal to lift Professor Mphahlele's banning order is Miss Pat Schroeder, a Democratic Party Congressman from Colorado and a friend of the Mphahlele family.

In a fiery speech in the House of Representatives this week, Miss Schroeder said the Mphahlele case illustrated the "moral bankruptcy" of the South African Government's policy.

"The university of the north is in Lebowa, a so-called black-controlled homeland, yet the South African Government stepped in and cancelled Professor Mphahlele's teaching invitation over the unanimous approval of the university council," Miss Schroeder told the House.

She added that Professor

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## CONGRESS

## TOLD

Mphahlele "simply does not exist in the eyes of the South African Government" and urged Congress to lodge an official protest with the South African Government.

Miss Schroeder said she planned to take up the case with the Congressional black caucus and that she had written a letter to the US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, to obtain his support for her campaign.

Professor Mphahlele obtained his Ph.D degree from the University of Denver in 1968 and taught there from 1970 to 1974 before taking up the post as professor of English at Pennsylvania State University.

## YARD FRFFS

## Khoape flees

628 1948 R.D.  
A DURBAN man under house arrest is believed to have fled to Lesotho.

Security Police said at the weekend that Mr Benny Khoape violated his banning order on March 21 and was believed to be in Lesotho. Mr. Khoape founded the banned Black Community Programme.



# Russell — man in exile

**THE Rev David Russell, banned for five years under the Internal Security Act last year, has adapted well to his exile from society.**

**The Rev David Russell's associates say his banning has left a 'sustained sense of vacuum' in the threatened squatter camp.**

A serious and dedicated man, Mr Russell seems to have the ability to adjust himself to conditions imposed upon him and give of his best in any circumstances.

On October 19 last year, security police read Mr Russell's banning order to him as he finished taking 9 am Mass at the Crossroads squatter camp.

They allowed him time for a short prayer with his parishioners before escorting him to his Woodstock home. Mr Russell will not see his parishioners as a group for five years, which as a priest dedicated to his community, is a great hardship for him.

Mr Russell's associates say his banning has left a 'sustained sense of vacuum' in the threatened squatter camp.

A close friend of his, Mrs Lindy Wilson, said: 'After he was ordained, David set out to work in a particular community.'

## Ministry

He spent four years in Keiskammahoek learning to speak Xhosa so he could preach in the language. The banning order has cut him off from the community for which he trained himself, Mrs Wilson said.

Now, under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am

daily, and all day on Saturdays, Mr Russell is seldom inactive.

Though restricted to the Cape Town magisterial district, he continues his ministry as a priest within his area, visiting the sick at Groote Schuur Hospital and ministering to people individually.

In spite of being unable to visit parishioners, he is in touch individually with members of Crossroads squatter community and he is able to relate to the Board of Social Responsibility and to his colleagues in the Anglican Church.

He reads a great deal more these days and has

more time to devote to his hobbies — English literature and listening to classical music. In the evenings he prepares sermons, makes telephone calls and writes letters.

## Devoted

According to his friends, Mr Russell has been unaffected mentally or emotionally by his banning. He enjoys strong pastoral support from his church and has many devoted friends who are allowed to visit him singly, though not at his own home in Woodstock.

The only visitors he is allowed at home are his elderly parents and a doctor. He may have no social meals.

A colleague who worked with Mr Russell at Crossroads said the community continually felt the loss of the 'fundist' (priest).

'They have lost somebody to speak for them.'



**The Rev David Russell**

He was intimately involved with their families and domestic affairs and brought warmth, compassion and understanding into their lives,' she said.

## Courage

'He is not afraid to speak the truth and is a man with the courage of his convictions. His spirit cannot be imprisoned. They can put him in jail, but he will still be free.'

One person deeply affected by the banning is Mr Russell's mother, Mrs Molly Russell.

Her husband, Mr J Hamilton Russell, who ser-

ved for 25 years as a United Party MP, is not well and they miss their son.

David — of all our six children — is the only one who lives in Cape Town. He used to visit us twice a week, gave us companionship and helped with the family affairs,' Mrs Russell said.

Her son applied to have his restricted area changed from Cape Town to Wynberg so he could live with his parents, but this was refused.

'And why the semi-house arrest? He lives alone and it is a very restricting and punitive measure. The wonderful thing is that although it is David who has had this blow in the prime of his life, it is he who gives us support and encouragement,' Mrs Russell said.

Mrs Wilson said: 'David's history shows the extent to which he wished to identify with the people with whom he was working.'

'Knowing him well, I know that he has the resilience and that his work won't cease because of his banning order. He will carry on in his own particular way.'

'Obviously it will be more difficult for him, I believe he will manage.'



21/1/78 19329  
**6 figures  
for Biko  
film rights**

LONDON — The film producer, Carl Foreman, has bought the screen rights of Mr Donald Woods' book on Steve Biko for "six figures," according to the United States show business publication, Variety. This means Mr Foreman will pay at least 100 000 dollars (R87 000) for the book, although this sum will be shared by Mr Woods and his publishers.

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Variety quotes Mr Foreman as saying he intends to make "not a political tract, but a love story" of the Biko book.

Variety does not explain how the Biko book, which is almost wholly political apart from a passing reference to Mr Biko's relationship (while married) with a young black medical doctor in the Eastern Cape, will be turned into a "love story".

Mr Foreman, it is thought, might be using the word "love" in a broad sense to refer to the black-white friendship between Biko and Mr and Mrs Woods. — DDC.

328 AD 174/78

## Sweden confirms T-shirt chemical

LONDON—The substance placed in a T-shirt which burned the five-year-old daughter of banned editor Donald Woods has been identified in a Swedish police laboratory as powdered ninhydrin, a chemical usually supplied only to police forces and used for finger-printing, Mrs Wendy Woods said here yesterday.

She said during his visit to Sweden last week as a guest of the Swedish Government, her husband had been given a demonstration of how the chemical worked.

Mrs Woods said: "Ninhydrin reacts to the amino acids in the human skin, and on contact with these, it turns a violet colour. In direct contact with human skin it reacts immediately, burning the skin and leaving a violet tinge.

"That was why the powder on the inside of the T-shirt was at first white and not visible, but when Mary pulled the shirt on, it burned her eyes, face, neck and shoulders wherever it touched her."

The Swedish police report said the substance should be handled only in rubber gloves and could damage the eyes if in direct contact.

Mrs Woods said ninhydrin in powder form was available on prescription only. If the police were not responsible for the act, any chemist in South Africa could surely report a highly unusual prescription for ninhydrin. — DDC.



# Horwood attacks Woods associates

THE SENATE — Any person who associated himself with Mr Donald Woods could not be called a South African patriot, the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, said this week.

Replying to the second reading in the Budget debate, Senator Horwood

after quoting various statements made by Mr Woods since he fled the country after his banning, said: "Is it not reasonable to ask how any person who associates himself with this man can be called a South African patriot?"

Senator Horwood said that since he had fled South Africa, Mr Woods had said the most serious things against this country.

During the session, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) and other members of the Opposition had said they admired Mr Woods.

Mr Woods had addressed the United Nations and there called on the world body to intensify as soon as possible "a policy of ostracism of the Pretoria regime".

In a BBC programme, he had called for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa.

In an article in the Sydney Herald, Mr Woods had said, among other things, that South Africa's nazi-type Government resorted to character assassination if physical assassination failed.

"Is it not reasonable to ask how any person who associates himself with this man can be called a South African patriot?" —

SAPA

# ANC trial man held again

By J S MOJAPelo

ONE of the six people found not guilty in the Pretoria ANC Terrorism Act trial last week was taken from his Soweto home yesterday and detained, apparently under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Elias Tieho Masinga, 24, is a former member of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council and was held for 15 months before his acquittal.

A relative, who did not wish to be identified, said yesterday Mr Masinga was picked up by a number of Security policemen at 2 am yesterday.

"The police, in plain clothes, came into the house and demanded to see Elias. After searching the house, they told us that they were taking him to John Vorster Square where he was to be detained under Section Six," the relative said.

Mr Masinga, a student at Morris Isaacson High School, had also been a member of the South African Student Movement.

Security Police were not available to comment yesterday.

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# Bearing the banning

THE Rev Theo Kotze and his wife, Helen, have six months of living under a banning order behind them. Theirs is one of the hundreds of South African families that have had to adapt to a limited existence.

Theo was banned in October 1977.

He is forbidden:

- To leave the Wynberg magisterial district.
- To attend any gathering — a gathering consists of a group of more than two people.
- To enter any school or university.
- To give educational instruction to anyone other than his children.
- To enter any black, coloured or Asian area.

Keri Swift asks HELEN KOTZE how the banning has affected them.

HELEN hasn't changed in the last six months. She still has courage, she's still quietly dignified, she's humble and it is said that her great love for her family continues to make her its strength. The house hasn't changed either, only today Theo is out working. What has happened to their lives? Helen talks openly.

Are you finding it any easier living with restrictions now than you did to begin with?

Helen: I don't think so really. The thing altogether and the situation in the country doesn't improve. And I don't think that things will get easier.

How has it affected your lives in a practical sense?

Helen: As a start, we have had no regular income. Theo has gone into the building business. He's renovating houses and at

the moment he's building garages.

We're just beginning to get a little turnover and at the same time it's providing Theo with interest and a full time occupation.

Surely, in this field he would have to talk to the painters, the workmen — how does he manage?

Helen: Together with the owner, Theo will do the designing and planning and then he has a foreman who acts as a spokesman. He will instruct the workmen and



HELEN KOTZE and family dog, Shadow, under the tree where Theo 'entertains'. There are four chairs but he may only make use of two at a time.

tell Theo what to order. I handle the business side.

As a Methodist minister, has Theo carried on preaching?

Helen: Well as you know he was charged with breaking his banning order recently for attending a gathering (he was guest preacher at the Rondebosch Congregational Church on November 6 last year) but the charge was withdrawn with no reason given.

If he was really pressurised, by the authorities,

do you think he would continue to preach?

Helen: His loyalty lies in higher places. He would go ahead regardless. Yes, I think he would risk going to jail.

How has it affected your social lives?

Helen: Entertaining, which we used to do a lot, is out of the question, of course, as is accepting dinner invitations. We both miss that. Theo can only speak to one person at a time. He often does so under the tree outside, when the weather's good.

A few people have invited me to go to dinner parties but I'm very much a wife and partner and I'm not sure that I enjoy it.

Do you feel bad leaving Theo at such times?

Helen: No, I think it's good for us. It's one way of keeping in touch.

Six months ago, you said that what was really helping you both was support from friends and even strangers. Has this kept up?

Helen: Support from people has been incredible. We have at least a visitor a day, sometimes a dozen.

We have had piles of letters from Holland, where there was an article, from the United States, from Brazil — an article appeared in Rio — and from churchmen all over the world.

We do miss having overseas visitors to stay.

People to stay in these

Photograph: PETER STANFORD

cult. I doubt if there is a banned person alive who doesn't break their banning order — it's almost impossible not to.

They can charge you if they want to. Difficulty could come at any time.

But we're very fortunate by comparison with the blacks. We're in a home of our own, economically we're all right and we have the support of so many people here and friends overseas.

Do you think that you and Theo have been brought closer together?

Helen: Yes, we have, though there are times when stresses and strains are intensified by the unnatural conditions and being conscious that we are subjects of surveillance. One doesn't feel free.

The whole way through the interview, Helen is composed and controlled. She voices no bitterness.

dible courage shows.

(j) Totale mediese koste

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(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer

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13/4/78  
328

You have five children and five grandchildren. You are both very much family people. What has happened to your family life?

Helen: Family life is a sacred part of any heritage but we can't have the whole family together. We still don't know exactly what the position is but from a strictly legal position, the family cannot gather.

Just recently we had a family celebration and Theo couldn't be there. He can't see his son off at the airport or me when I go to see my daughter in Bristol. He can't come with me.

You've had six months of banning. Can you sit it out for another four and a half years? Would you consider leaving the country?

Helen: Now that you mention it, four and a half years seems like an awfully long time. Six months has seemed very long, much longer than six months.

No, I don't think we would leave. At the moment I believe Theo is battling to decide whether he has a role to play here. It's trying to find what your role is in this position — that's the most frustrating thing. The Minister says we are banned for the security of the state but it is endangering the state to disagree with it?

It's the little niggling things that really get one down. It's the day to day things of not being able to talk together, to go to the theatre.

It's difficult explaining to people what it's all about. For instance, two gardeners came to speak to Theo about doing the lawn. He tried to explain that he couldn't speak to them both at the same time.

People think you're nuts, really nuts, when you're trying to be sensible and keep to your banning order.

Banned people have been victims of violence and threats. Have you been harassed at all?

Helen: We have had a few threats of violence and phone calls saying things like, 'You're the next' — after Rick Turner's death, but on the whole very little.

And we have been fairly left alone by the security police. They could make life extremely diffi-

# Banned man found guilty

DURBAN. — The former chairman of the Umlazi Residents' Council, Vusumuzi Vitus Mdelase, 38, was yesterday sentenced in the Durban Regional Court to 30 days' jail suspended for three years when he was found guilty of contravening his banning order.

Mdelase pleaded guilty when he appeared before Mr. H. S. van der Walt on a charge of defying his banning order, which restricted him to the magisterial districts of Durban and Umlazi.

Evidence was that Mdelase, who was banned in March last year, had taken

a job in Pinetown, which is outside his restriction limits.

He had told the Security Police of his move before being arrested.

In mitigation Mr T. Pretorius, for Mdelase, said that by telling the police of his move, Mdelase showed he believed his restriction orders had been lifted.

Passing sentence, Mr Van der Walt said there was no evidence that Mdelase had been engaged in any subversive activities at the time of his arrest and consequently the court would suspend the sentence. — Sapa.

Cape Times 14/4/78

① 328

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The Cape Times, Fr

## Appeals of two women upheld

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeals of Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, both of Johannesburg, against their convictions in the magistrate's court last year were upheld in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Their sentence of 12 months each for declining to answer questions under the New Criminal Procedure Act were set aside by Mr Justice H J O van Heerden, with Mr Acting Justice D A Kotze concurring.

They were convicted after appearing at an examination before Mr R T Housego in connection with alleged offences committed by Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort district.

Mrs Kleinschmidt is the wife of the self-exiled member of the Christian Institute, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, and Miss Bosman was the arts editor of the Financial Mail.

The appeals of two other women, Mrs Helen Joseph, 72, and Mrs Barbara M Waite, who also declined to answer questions in connection with Mrs Mandela, succeeded in part.

Mrs Joseph's sentence of four months was reduced to two weeks, and Mrs Waite's sentence of 12 months was reduced to two months.



# Silent witnesses win their appeals

N M 14/4/78

328

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — The appeals of Mrs. Ilona Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, both of Johannesburg, against their convictions in the Magistrate's Court last year were upheld in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Their sentences of 12 months' imprisonment each for declining to answer questions under the new Criminal Procedure Act were set aside by Mr. Justice H. J. O. van Heerden with Mr. Acting Justice D. A. Kotze concurring.

They were convicted after they had appeared at an examination before Mr. R. T.

Housego in connection with alleged offences committed by Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort district.

Mrs. Kleinschmidt is the wife of the self-exiled member of the Christian Institute, Mr. Horst Kleinschmidt, and Miss Bosman was the arts editor of the Financial Mail when she appeared in court in September last year.

The appeals of the two other women, Mrs. Helen Joseph (72) and Mrs. Barbara M. Waite who also declined to answer questions in connection with Mrs. Mandela succeeded in part.

Mrs. Joseph's sentence of four months' imprisonment was reduced to two weeks and Mrs. Waite's sentence of 12 months was reduced to two months.

The prosecutor had wanted to know whether Mrs. Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman had met Mrs. Mandela and, if so, what had been discussed by them.

The only reason given by the magistrate for his judgment was that Mrs. Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman were persons likely to give material or relevant information on the alleged offences of Mrs. Mandela.

They failed to answer questions as to whether they had met Mrs. Mandela on August 5, 1977 and what had taken place.

The judge noted: "Since the prosecutor failed to specify an offence . . . the appellants were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer the questions indicated by the prosecutor."

— (Sapa.)

# Mother of 7 gets banish order



Mrs Lolwane.

## EAST LONDON

A mother of seven, Mrs Beauty Lolwane, of 4036 Zone Three, Mdantsane, has been served with an order prohibiting her from staying at Mdantsane or entering the district of Mdantsane and all other areas of the Ciskei.

The order did not say where she should go to.

"I have seven children and they stay with me. Where am I going to stay with them?"

"I was born and brought up in Mnqika Street,

Duncan Village, and moved to Mdantsane when that part of Duncan Village was demolished, and residents moved to Mdantsane. I have no other home," Mrs Lolwane said as she sobbed.

The order was served in terms of regulations 5 (1) of Proclamation R252 of 1977.

The order stated the Minister of Justice, Chief Zimlindile Payment Siwani, said he was acting on the authority of the Ciskeian Cabinet.

The order was served on Mrs Lolwane at 11h25 on April 14. It was authorised by the Minister of Justice on April 5.

Det-Sgt Mvuleni William Henna, of Zwelitsha Police, served the order.

The order will remain in force until it is revoked.

The Minister of Justice, Chief Siwani, said by telephone, he was not prepared to make any comment.

Mrs Lolwane said she was surprised as she had not infringed any regulation in the township.

"The only thing I can think of is that I refused to pay R1 to the Ciskei National Independence Party committee in my area," Mrs Lolwane said.

"I am a registered member of the party. I suppose somebody does not want me at Mdantsane," Mrs Lolwane said.

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74/4/78 M 328

## 2 women win appeals over Mandela queries

JOHANNESBURG — A young mother who faced a year in jail for refusing to make a statement against Mrs Winnie Mandela was acquitted yesterday in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court.

Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt was convicted in September by a Bloemfontein magistrate for refusing to make a statement on an alleged visit to Mrs Mandela, who is banned and restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

Acquitted with her yesterday was Miss Jackie Bosman, arts director of the Financial Mail, who had also been sentenced to a year's jail.

Mrs Helen Joseph, who was sentenced to four months in a separate trial, had her sentence reduced to two weeks and Mrs Bar-

bara Waite had hers reduced from 12 months to two months.

The four women had been on bail pending their appeal.

They had been subpoenaed before the magistrate as people likely to give material or relevant information concerning offences being investigated. All had refused to answer questions put to them.

In the first case, the only reason given by the magistrate for his judgment was that Mrs Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman were persons likely to give material or relevant information on the alleged offences of Mrs Mandela.

Mr Justice Van Heerden, with Mr Acting

Justice Kotze concurring, noted: "Since the prosecutor failed to specify an offence the appellants were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer the questions indicated by the prosecutor."

Referring to Mrs Joseph and Mrs Waite, the judge said the disparity between the sentences imposed by the magistrate and the sentences which should have been imposed "is such that this court is entitled to interfere."

Speaking from Cape Town where she is on holiday, Mrs Waite said Yesterday: "I am feeling so relieved. A reduction from a year to two months is tremendous." —DDC—SAPA.

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Giles Hobson

Saldru Working Paper No. 18

In co-operation with the  
Environmental and Development Agency (EDA)

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 722

14 April 1978

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 8 (4) OF THE  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF  
1950)

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, that the name Wolfson, Israel (alias Issy), has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 1907 dated 16 November 1962.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 722

14 April 1978

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 8 (4) VAN  
DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950  
(WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, gegee dat die naam Wolfson, Israel (alias Issy), geskrap is van die lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1907 van 16 November 1962 afgekondig is.



DD 15/4/8  
**Fatima  
Meer  
charged**

DURBAN — Banned Durban sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, pleaded not guilty here yesterday when they appeared on an allegation of contravening their banning order.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie appeared in connection with an allegation they attended a social gathering at the home of Mr Andrew Verster here in December last year.

The court was told the house had been held under surveillance by the Special Branch that night. Mrs Meer, Mr Marie and several other guests were attending a dinner party there.

Lt K. van der Merwe of the Special Branch said they had entered the home and taken pictures of the people present. Mrs Meer had said: "Why take any more pictures. I am guilty."

Mr Ismail Mohamed, defence counsel, applied for their discharge on the grounds the term "gathering" was extremely vague, as applied by the Internal Security Act. He said throughout the country it had been impossible to interpret the word "gathering" properly and uniformly.

## Woods shows papers in SA still frank

LONDON — The former South African editor, Mr Donald Woods, discussed freedom of the press in South Africa last night in a popular television programme, Meet the Editors.

Mr Woods quoted from editorials in the Rand Daily Mail, Cape Times, Star and Sunday Times to show that South African newspapers were still speaking their minds.

Extracts from the editorials were flashed on to the screen under the mastheads of the newspapers.

At the end of Mr Woods' talk, a notice was flashed on the screen informing viewers that the programme could not be shown or quoted in South Africa without the permission of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

DDC



# PE priest: why I <sup>15/4/78</sup> broke ban <sup>328</sup>

PORT ELIZABETH — A New Brighton minister, the Rev Mzwandile Maqina, told a magistrate here yesterday he had broken his banning order four times earlier this year to try and prevent violence and calm people.

Mr Maqina was convicted at a previous hearing on three counts of attending meetings and one of receiving visitors at his New Brighton home.

Mr Maqina said he had been asked to attend three funeral services in houses in New Brighton during January and February this year to calm people. The wakes were for people who had died during riots in the townships.

At one of these wakes the ministers officiating were afraid to start the service because youths in the lane outside the house were singing freedom songs. He calmed these people and left when he saw that order was restored.

Sentence was postponed until April 21 and Mr Mazina was remanded in custody. — DDC.

Leaders

STAR 17/4/78  
**Joseph goes  
328 to jail**

Mrs. Helen Joseph, South Africa's first house-arrested person in the 1960s, travelled to Bloemfontein today to begin a two-week prison sentence. A four-month sentence for refusing to give evidence about Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who is banned and banished to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, was reduced on appeal by the Free State Supreme Court last week. Mrs. Joseph was due to report at the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court today.



# Woods called silly writer

LONDON — Donald Woods was described as a "silly writer" by Patrick Cosgrave who reviewed his book, *Biko*, in yesterday's Sunday Telegraph.

Mr. Cosgrave writes: "Donald Woods, for all his journalistic experience is a woolly, slipshod and even silly writer. For all that he purports to be merely a mirror held up to Steve Biko, his story is as much about himself as it is about the brilliant and brave young black man murdered by South African Security Police."

"And Mr Woods, for all that he too suffered in a

little way and fought hard for what he believes in, is a trivial and shallow figure compared to Biko.

"Almost as though, deep down, he realised his inadequacies, Mr Woods has given us long chunks of Biko's own words — early writings, interviews with a variety of visitors, snatches of recorded conversation. These make his book invaluable, terrifying and painfully brilliant reading.

"For it was the achievement of this young man to make articulate in words the nature and pride of the black African and to

make articulate in action the sombre and self-confident inevitability of the black man's triumph over the white man in South Africa."

The Observer newspaper began its first extract from the book yesterday which they described on their front page, alongside a picture of Biko, as "this moving testament to a remarkable friendship."

A diary paragraph in The Observer reveals Mr Woods "is a touch hard up, believe it or not." Stanley Uys review, page 6.

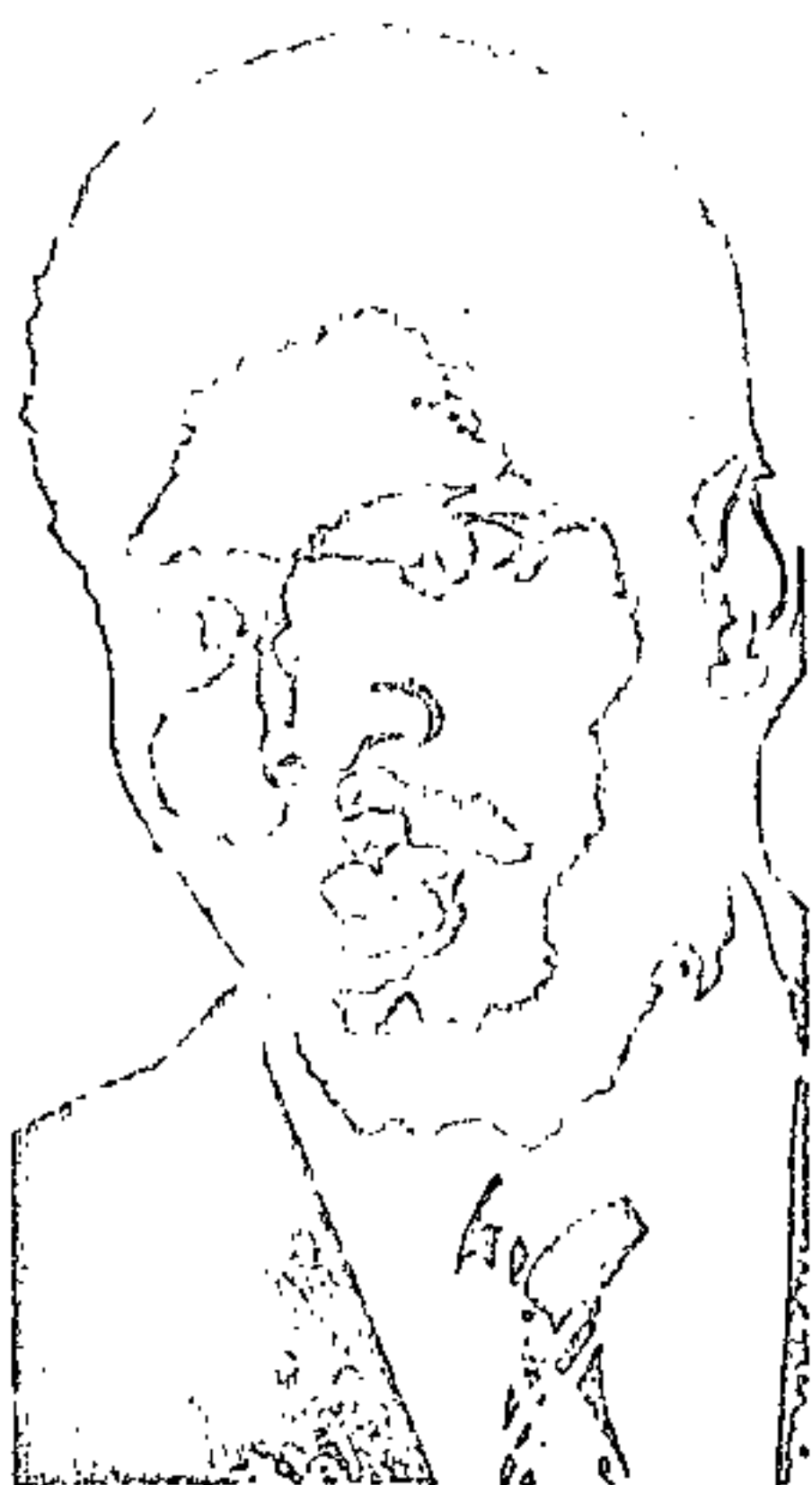
In a 284-page book on Steve Biko to be published today, the former Daily News editor, Mr Donald Woods, gives a first-hand account of his friendship with the young black leader, and also describes the origins and character of the black consciousness movement in South Africa.

Mr Woods names 10 policemen who allegedly formed two teams which interrogated Mr Biko just before his death on September 12 last year, and then narrows responsibility for the death down to three members of the right team.

Mr Woods also gives four main reasons why he fled South Africa, but disclosed no further details of his escape for fear of incriminating his helpers.

His wife, Wendy — who left South Africa at the same time with their five children — contributes two passages to the book. One described a visit she paid to Biko in jail after he had been arrested on a charge of defeating the ends of justice. The other is her impressions of the inquest into Biko's death, held in Pretoria.

She writes about the inquest: "The inquest provided a new experience for South Africans. We got a chance to get a good long look at security policemen. We at the inquest could see their faces, could watch their demeanour under cross-examination and could



Steve Biko

hear their words — their version of the story. For the first time, those men, products of inheritors of the Afrikaner Nationalist tradition, were flushed out of their police stations and their little interrogating rooms. For once they were in a position of having to account for themselves."

The book contains 41 photographs — of Mr Biko alive and dead, his funeral, other African leaders, security policemen, the police vehicle which took Mr Biko from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria when he was dying, Mr Kruger and Mr Vorster.

The book consists of six chapters: the historical background in South Africa, Mr Biko as a person and political theoretician, black consciousness as Mr Biko advocated it, the circumstances of his death, the inquest, and finally an "indictment" of the men responsible for his death.

Much of the book is given over to lengthy extracts of statements and articles by Biko, explaining the nature of black consciousness. The statement made by former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, when he was sentenced to life imprisonment, is also quoted in full.

Mr Woods describes his own conversion to Mr Biko's philosophy and his recognition that the white

liberalism which he had espoused was not always

quoted, but is a

Mr Woods, in writing the book, November 1977, was banned from the book. He wrote the book while he was in London, where he escaped from South Africa.

The publisher, Paddington Press, has on the dust cover a photograph of the life and death of Steve Biko, a brilliant and charismatic man who became South Africa's leading black consciousness spokesman. Here is a portrait of the private as well as public Biko; personal and political dialogues; details of the gruesome torture and killing of Biko.

"Biko is a personal testimony to a truly remarkable man; a moving portrait of a uniquely gifted leader destroyed in his prime and the story of a deep friendship which transcended race, class and political differences. A system determined to keep them separate and unequal."

Biko, by Donald Woods, Paddington Press Limited, New York and London, £5.95)

— Stanley Jys





Mr Steve Biko's sister, Mrs Bandi Mvovo, 29, and her husband, Mxolisi, 31, read the instruction from the Minister of Justice.

## Mvovo banning order lifted

EAST LONDON — Mr Steve Biko's brother-in-law, Mr Mxolisi Mvovo, who is recovering from a nervous breakdown, yesterday had a five year banning order on him lifted.

The ban lift, which was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, on April 26, was handed to Mr Mvovo by the head of security police in King William's Town, Maj. R. Hansen.

Mr Mvovo, a vice-President of the Black People's Convention until it was banned, was restricted to the Dimbaza area near King William's Town.

While he was detained he suffered a nervous breakdown and was admitted to Komani Hospital near Queenstown.

In April he escaped for one day but was handed back to the hospital.

Until he was detained in the October 19 crackdown on black organisations Mr Mvovo was a sales promotion officer with the Black Community Programme in King William's Town.

When asked by the Daily Dispatch if he was relieved about the ban being lifted he said:

"It is very difficult for a

black man who has had a banning lifted to be relieved. I know I am still going to be watched.

"I will be relieved when the bannings on all the others are lifted," said Mr Mvovo.

But his wife Mrs Bandi Xvovo said: "I am happy that Mxolisi can at least go out of King. He can now support his family which he was unable to do while banned," Mrs Mvovo said.

Mrs Mvovo, who worked for the Zimele Trust Fund until October 19, has been supporting the family since she got a job in East London in March.

But both husband and wife agreed it was difficult for a former member of the BPC or BCP to get a job. Many employers who knew about their association with these organisations were unwilling to employ them.

Mr Mvovo, who was placed under heavy sedation while in Komani, yesterday appeared physically fit but depressed.

He said he did not know what his future plans were as his family was experiencing difficulty obtaining accommodation. They have to leave their place at Dimbaza in September. — DDR

ROSS

PAYMENTS

2.1977

# Helen Joseph goes to prison

328  
B/4/78

**JOHANNESBURG** — Mrs Helen Joseph, 73, a listed person under the Suppression of Communism Act, yesterday handed herself over to the Bloemfontein police for the start of a two-week jail sentence.

The sentence follows Mrs Joseph's refusal to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort, Free State, on September 27 last year.

Mrs Joseph was originally sentenced to four months imprisonment by a Bloemfontein regional magistrate in October, but the sentence was last week reduced to two weeks following her appeal to the Bloemfontein Supreme Court.

Yesterday friends drove

Mrs Joseph, who suffers from a serious heart complaint, from Johannesburg to Bloemfontein.

A police spokesman confirmed that Mrs Joseph reported to the local magistrate's court before being taken to prison.

It will be the second time Mrs Joseph has been imprisoned. In 1964 she spent four days of a 12 month sentence in jail after she was found guilty of breaking her banning order by making her daily

report to the police three hours late. The remainder of the sentence was suspended for three years.

Mrs Joseph was the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa. She spent a total of 15 years under banning and house arrest orders and has recently been plagued by a series of anonymous telephone calls, death threats and harassments at her Johannesburg home. — DDC.



# Boxing champ held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON -- The South African feather-weight boxing champion, Mzukisi Sikweyiya, 23, of Mdantsane, has been redetained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

He was detained for two months last year.

Mr Sikweyiya was taken from his home by two security policemen yesterday morning. A relative said they called at his home on Saturday morning and did not find him.

He is detained at the Mdantsane police station and may not receive visitors except with the consent of the Ciskei Minister of Justice on whose instruction the detention order has been issued.

He may not receive any reading material other than a Bible.

The order is effective for 90 days but may be withdrawn on the instruction of the Ciskei Minister of Justice.

He was to have defended his boxing title on April 29 against Jacob Diraditsile, of Free State.

Mr Sikweyiya was to have defended his title last year but asked for an extension because he had not had sufficient time for training because of the detention.

Then he had problems getting a promoter to put up the fight and asked for another extension which was only passed last week. Now he will have to ask for another extension. --  
DDR



SIKWEYIYA . . . held for  
second time.

# Lift Biko book ban plea

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, yesterday to allow Mr Donald Woods' book on Steve Biko to be sold in South Africa.

"I think that in view of the somewhat one-sided

use which is being made of Mr Woods' book, it surely is only fair that the Minister of Justice allow this book to be sold and distributed in South Africa so that we can all judge it for ourselves," Mrs Suzman said in an interview.

"It is surely paradoxical that while Steve Biko can now be quoted inside South Africa, a book about him cannot even be read in South Africa," she added.

Unless special permission is given by the Minister, the book will not be distributed in South Africa because in terms of his banning order, Mr Woods cannot be quoted in the report.

Meanwhile, Mrs Suzman has attacked the official Nationalist mouthpiece in Transvaal, Die Transvaler, for alleging in a front-page report yesterday that Mr Woods had said in the book that she had given a

considerable sum of money to Mr Biko for the now-banned Black People's Convention. The report was also published in Oggendblad.

"This is completely untrue and I would have been very surprised indeed if Donald Woods had written this in his book since in fact I gave a small amount of money a couple of years ago for Mr Biko personally realising that he must have been in financial difficulties after all the harassment he had experienced.

"I have since established Mr Woods indeed did not publish a false story and it is now my intention to take further steps, against both Die Transvaler and Oggendblad for publishing a story which was blatant misrepresentation of the facts — moreover after I had denied the truthfulness of the report they had received," Mrs. Suzman said. — PC.

328  
18/4/78



# Disappearing legal rights: the background

328

18/4/78 JES

Tom Duff

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, addressed members of the country's legal profession last night at a time when some of them are becoming increasingly concerned about his administration of justice.

Their concern involves issues besides his handling of the Biko case or public utterances which have gained international publicity. They are concerned about the administration of justice in this country and the erosion of an individual's right to legal representation and a fair trial.

However, a motion by a group of lawyers calling for withdrawal of the invitation to Mr Kruger to open the 1978 South African law conference in Johannesburg last night was defeated by a very large majority at a special meeting of the Transvaal Law Society.

## Deviations

Mr Kruger's critics in the legal profession point to an editorial in the South African legal journal, *De Rebus Procuratoriis*, which describes deviations from standards of administration of justice which are not recognised by civilised men.

Deviations such as arrest without proper trial, wide powers of a secret police responsible to no-one except the Government, extra-judicial methods of deprivation of personal liberties "and some of the more refined procedures of a modern police state..."

They believe Mr Kruger's attitude towards these standards can be found in an analysis of the imprisonment provisions of the Internal Security Act.

In 1976 he asked Parliament to grant him the power to detain people if he was satisfied that they were engaged in activities which endangered the safety of the State or the maintenance of public order.

Parliament recognised that these would be extraordinary powers and agreed to the appointment of a review committee, headed by a judge or magistrate. It would investigate the Minister's action in any case which led to the imprisonment of a person.

The apparent intention was that a detained person's representations to the committee would give him a chance of putting his side of the case.

## Reasons

Such a person could also call on the Minister to give him the reasons for his detention order and a "statement of the information which induced the Minister to issue such a notice."

The Minister did, however, have the right to refuse information if this was to the detriment of public policy.

Mr Kruger assured Parliament that these powers would be used responsibly.

He said he would not have preventive detention proclaimed unless the ordinary courts failed to cope and unless it became necessary to detain people until evidence could be built up.

Preventive detention provisions were not intended for, and not suitable for large-scale internment.

He said there would be times when he would use these powers against people against whom sufficient evidence could possibly never be built up to obtain a conviction in court. These were people suspected of being leaders and agitators of unrest.

How did the Minister

then use these powers? His critics point to the following:

- When in 1976 the internment section was made applicable to the whole of South Africa, he did not arrange for the appointment of a review committee until some weeks after the first people were detained. One committee was appointed for the whole country.

## Not named

- When a committee was eventually appointed, Mr Kruger declined to name its members.

- In a fairly short space of time in 1976, 135 people were detained and in 1977 61 were held.

- In each known instance, the Minister merely informed detainees that they had been held because he was satisfied they were engaged in activities which endangered or were calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

He declined in each known instance to give "the information which induced him" to order the detention, thus frustrating whatever chance the detainees had of using safeguards provided by Parliament.

## Evidence

- The committee investigated the detention of 196 people held in 1976 and 1977 and in no instance did it recommend that a detention notice be withdrawn.

Mr Kruger's critics contend that it is impossible for one man to have made 196 correct decisions out of 196 even if he had made these decisions in an open court with the parties having legal representation and with proceedings governed by all the sophisticated rules of evidence and procedure. It is because it is not possible for any one man to have such infallible wisdom that these procedures were developed.

- The mass detentions of October 19 make a mockery of the previous statements that the detention provisions were not intended for large-scale internment.

- In 1976 and 1977 Mr Kruger said the period people were in detention depended on the restoration of peaceful conditions in black society. This application of collective responsibility in which an individual's liberty depends on the actions of others over whom he has no control is rejected in civilised nations.

- Mr Kruger said in 1976 that he would use these powers only if the courts could not cope and if it was necessary to detain people until evidence could be built up. But in not one of the 196 cases has a criminal charge been brought to court.

Mr Kruger in fact said in Parliament recently: "There is no intention of charging anybody held under Section 10 (1) bis."

- It is argued that he has substituted for judges the concept of a "panel of jurists" who do not sit in open court — a panel which he presumably appoints and which he can dismiss. It is a panel which has found him to be correct every time.

## Anger

Mr Kruger also angered some people in the legal profession when last year he read out in Parliament the names of certain lawyers and advocates who were described by a South African Communist Party pamphlet to be "comrades" because of their legal work on behalf of unpopular clients.

He said he could not vouch for the truth of the pamphlet, but critics ask what purpose he had in reading it.

Surely, they say, it would have been more appropriate for him to denounce those who ascribe to lawyers the political convictions of those they represent.



Mr Kruger ... concern over his administration of justice.

Lawyers are already concerned about the reluctance of many people in the profession to represent such unpopular clients.

Other actions which his critics point to:

- His sharp reaction to bar councils' criticism of the Internal Security Act.

- Amendments to the Prisons Regulations promulgated last year which give the Commissioner of Prisons the power to prevent certain legal representatives from seeing their clients. The regulation describes the representative's ability to visit a prisoner as a "privilege."

- An Indemnity Act passed last year which takes away people's common law rights.

- While appreciating that normal processes of law might not be adequate to deal with urban terrorism, there is concern about the application of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Kruger last year refused to say how many children under 18 had been held in terms of it. These were young people held without access to their families or lawyers for an indefinite period, without reasons being given or being charged in court.



(22)

# Second book on detainee death in SA

By STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — Hard on the heels of Mr Donald Wood's "Biko", comes another book on the death of a political detainee while in detention in South Africa.

Written by two South African exiles, Mr Barney Desai and Mr Cardiff Marney, it is about the Imam Abdulla Haron, a Muslim religious leader living near Cape Town.

The Imam was arrested under the Terrorism Act in May 1969 and died in Security Police detention on September 27.

A post mortem examination showed widespread bruising from 26 separate bruises, and clots in the deep veins of the calves.

The magistrate found a "substantial part" of the trauma the Imam suffered was caused by an "accid-

ental" fall down a flight of stone stairs.

He said that on the available evidence he could not determine whether death was due to any act "amounting to an offence on the part of any person".

The book's dust cover shows a figure falling down a flight of stairs with figures standing at the top of the stairs.

In a foreword, Sir Dingle Foot, QC, recalls the sympathy shown to the Boers by Liberal Party supporters and trade unions during the South African War, and remarks:

"How different is the position today. South Africa is regarded almost by the whole world as the apotheosis of racial oppression . . . Of course it is true that South Africa is not the only operative des-

potism of the modern world.

"There are many others, notably in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and South America."

"But there is this difference. The victims of communist rule are not persecuted because of their race or colour but because they do not accept the dominance of a particular organisation.

"Jews are not persecuted in the Soviet Union because of the Hebraic beliefs but because they do not conform in every respect to communist leadership.

"In South Africa there is no escape for those whose skins are black or brown."

Mr Desai, former president of the SA Coloured People's Congress and Cape Town City Councillor, was detained during the 1960 State of Emergency, escaped from South Africa in 1963, and now practises as a barrister in London.

Mr Marney was a full-time official of the Union of Black Municipal Workers in Cape Town and also of the SA Coloured People's Congress before his banning.

He was jailed and spent 127 days in solitary confinement. He has lived with his family in exile in England since 1964.

The two authors use the technique of mixing fact with fiction — the fiction being imaginary conversations between the Imam and the Security Police.

Sergeant Andries van Wyk figures prominently in the book — of whom Mrs Catherine Taylor, the former United Party MP, said in Parliament: "I want to tell the House that my information, from confidential sources, is that Sergeant Andries van Wyk was involved in the assault upon the prisoner."



# Panzer Platoon 211478 R.D.M series 328 banned

CAPE TOWN. — The publication "Real Love" (Volume 1, Number 6), and all further editions, were declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications yesterday.

Three publications in the Panzer Platoon series by Gunther Lutz, *Invade Russia, Blood and Ice and Blitzkrieg*, were also declared undesirable. Notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today.

It will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications:

To Nick, a Good Body (Barry Norman), O and A (Edwin Torres), The Blag (Sweeney 2) (Joe Balham), Your Love Story (Vol 1 Number 6, Gold Star Publications, Surrey), Real Love (Vol 1 Number 6, Gold Star Publications, Surrey), The Sex Life File (S J Tuffill FRCS), Diary of a Virgin (Cindy Peach).

Six Bloody Summer Days (Nick Carter), Christianity and Crisis (Vol 37 No 22 Jan 16, 1978, Christianity and Crisis Inc, New York), Let's Get Laid (Philip Massinger), The (Lovely Angel's 1977 calendar, printed in Japan), Slumber Time No 8631 1978 Calender (Litho in USA), Thomson's Diesel and Auto Electrical Services 1978 calender (Pictorial Press, Jeppetown), The American Atheist (Vol 19 No 12 Dec 77, American Atheists, Texas), and Hullo, you fine upstanding young man... advertisement pamphlet (Unknown). — Sapa.

# Ilona to face second round of questions

Staff Reporter

A WEEK after winning her appeal against conviction and a year's prison sentence for refusing to answer questions put by a magistrate, Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt was again subpoenaed to answer the same questions.

She is to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on May 12. This time her appearance will be in terms of Section 205 of the new Criminal Procedure Act.

The maximum sentence under this Act for refusing to answer questions is two years jail.

Mrs Kleinschmidt, mother of a three-year-old daughter and wife of exiled Christian Institute official Horst Kleinschmidt, received the subpoena while on holiday at her parents' Bloemfontein home on Thursday.

The questions relate to investigations against Mrs Winnie Mandela who is banned, house arrested and restricted to Brandfort in the Orange Free State.

Mrs Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, arts director of the Financial Mail were acquitted in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on April 13. The grounds were that they were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer questions.

At the same time, Mrs Helen Joseph and Mrs Barbara Waite, who had been convicted at a separate trial, had their sentences reduced from four months to two weeks and from a year to two months respectively.

Mrs Joseph began serving her sentence on Monday. Mrs Waite is out on bail pending a possible appeal.



## Appeal upheld, but woman gets subpoena

JOHANNESBURG — A week ago Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt had her appeal upheld against a year's prison sentence for refusing to answer questions put by a magistrate.

On Thursday she was again subpoenaed to answer the same questions.

She is to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on May 12. This time, her appearance will be in terms of Section 205 of the new Criminal Procedure Act. In terms of this, the maximum sentence for refusing to answer questions is two years.

Mrs Kleinschmidt, mother of a three-year-old daughter and wife of exiled Christian Institute official Horst Kleinschmidt, received the subpoena while on holiday at her parents' Bloemfontein home.

The questions relate to

investigations against Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is banned, house arrested and restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

In the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last Thursday, Mrs Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, arts director of the Financial Mail, were acquitted on the grounds that they were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer the questions.

At the same time, Mrs Helen Joseph and Mrs Barbara Waite, who had been convicted at a separate trial, had their sentences reduced from four months to two weeks and from a year to two months, respectively.

Mrs Joseph began serving her sentence on Monday. Mrs Waite is out on bail pending a possible appeal. — DDC.

# 128 died while in police custody—Kruger

RDM

25/4/78

328

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— A total of 128 people, other than those detained under security laws, died in detention in South Africa last year, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), the Minister said 23 of them died by suicide, 15 died from wounds during arrest and six were killed during attempts to escape.

In a further seven cases, inquests had not yet been completed.

The Minister said in the case of Mr Ealias Zachariah Manane, who was detained for possession of dagga on January 23 and who died

from cerebral haemorrhage on February 10, 1977, two members of the police force were found not guilty of culpable homicide.

In the case of Mr Bethuel Bobbejan, who was detained on June 20, 1977, for stock theft and who died a day later from cerebral haemorrhage, a member of the police force was tried for culpable homicide and was acquitted.

A police student was found not guilty of culpable homicide after Mr David Nkwame died after being accidentally shot.

He died on June 17, 1977, the day he was detained.

In two other cases verdicts of "no finding" and

"cause of death indeterminate" were returned, the Minister said.

Of the 128 people detained under provisions other than security laws who died in detention, 30 died from natural causes, 10 after assaults by fellow prisoners and 10 from wounds sustained before arrest, reports Sapa.

Mr Kruger said in reply to another question by Mrs Suzman that 250 policemen were convicted of violent crimes last year.

A total of 79 white policemen and 111 black policemen were convicted of common assault, eight whites and 26 blacks of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, eight whites and 14 blacks of culpable homicide and four policemen of murder.

Of these, 23 policemen, of whom 18 had previous convictions, were discharged from the police force, he said.



*As indicated 25/4/78*  
**Banished**

328  
105

**Woman**

**stays on**

**EAST LONDON —** Mrs Beauty Lolwane, who was served with a order prohibiting her from residing or entering Mdantsane and staying in any other area of the Ciskei, is still at Mdantsane.

The prohibition order was served on her 14 days ago. She was told by Det Sgt M. W. Henna, of Zwelitsha Police, who served the order, to pack her belongings and leave Mdantsane within 24 hours.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said they had reasons for her banishment. He refused to divulge the reasons. The leader of the National Labour Party of South Africa, Mr L. F. Siyo, said his party and the Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mabandla and the Ciskei Unionist Party under Chief Burns-Ncamashe were interested in Mrs Lolwane's case. They were holding a watching brief.

25/4/78 (328) (544)  
**Mercury** Reporter

A FOUNDER-member of the Umlazi Residents' Association who was driven to "breaking point" by financial difficulties was forced to contravene his banning order to find a job, a Durban magistrate heard yesterday.

George Sithole (36) was found guilty on eight counts of failing to comply with the terms of a five-year banning order which had been served on him under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He pleaded guilty before Mr. E. B. Standen in the Regional Court to being absent from his Umlazi home between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m., visiting areas outside the township, and to receiving unauthorised visitors at

his home last year.

The State prosecutor, Mr. R. D. Haslop, accepted Sithole's pleas of not guilty on six other counts, and no evidence was led.

In mitigation of sentence Mr. E. S. Mchunu (for

## ***Banned man broke order 'to find work'***

Sithole) said his client and "life-long friend" was arrested in the aftermath of the Soweto riots in 1976. He lost his job as an insurance salesman and had not been able to find employment since.

Several applications to

have the order relaxed were turned down and the Minister of Justice had rejected his pleas for an allowance to support a wife and three children, said Mr. Mchunu.

He said no firms were prepared to employ Sithole as a banned person "and he has now been reduced to a non-person who is having to be cared for by his wife."

Sithole was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment on each count, suspended conditionally for four years. The magistrate said he took into account the fact that Sithole had pleaded guilty and that he had no previous convictions.



## Biko book praised <sup>26/4/78</sup> 328

LONDON — The latest Fleet Street review of Donald Woods' book, Biko, accepts the faults in the book which was written in haste and under duress — in return for the passion and sincerity which break through.

The reviewer says that some will say Mr Woods should have waited and produced a better book after a longer period if he pleaded lack of time as an excuse for scrappy writing. But they would have been wrong.

His clarion call in purple language stained the page and his "brave, blundering book" deserved the response he wanted. — DDC.

# More banned last year

27/1/78 RDM (328)  
Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — More banning orders were issued last year than in 1976 and fewer were lifted, the Secretary for Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer, said yesterday.

In his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr Coetzer said 59 people were prohibited from leaving certain areas last year compared with 25 people similarly restricted in 1976.

In addition, 61 people were prohibited from attending gatherings, and 30 were ordered to report to police stations.

Mr Coetzer also said 135 people were detained under the preventative detention provisions of the Internal Security Act.

A total of 12 banning orders were not renewed after expiry, one revoked and eight relaxed. In 1976, a total of 46 orders were not renewed, four were revoked and eight relaxed.

1977-1978

1976-1977

1975-1976

1974-1975

1973-1974

1972-1973

1971-1972

1970-1971

1969-1970

1968-1969

1967-1968

1966-1967

1965-1966

1964-1965

1963-1964

1962-1963

1961-1962

1960-1961

1959-1960

1958-1959

1957-1958

1956-1957

1955-1956

1954-1955

1953-1954



# Attack on BPC, Saso bannings

NM 27/4/78

1000

328

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Government's bannings of the Black People's Convention and Saso had merely driven these organisations underground said Mr. Simon Mthimkulu in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Commenting on the attacks by young Black militants on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr. Mthimkulu condemned the action by the Minister of Justice and pointed out that "banning was not the solution to our problem because these organisations had merely gone underground."

Their underground activity, he said, had been made manifest at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe where the Chief had been insulted.

BPC membership consisted of a handful of political theorists who held an attraction for a number of adventure-seeking youths.

The organisation was funded by White people inside and outside the country and it had as a "godfather" Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the organisation putting money into BPC.

These young people condemned Chief Buthelezi for working within the system but they lived in Black ghettos like Soweto, created by the system and if they wanted to prove their sincerity they should leave these places.

Inkatha would not be intimidated by these young "upstarts" because its members knew that armed struggle at this stage would mean national suicide.

*AD Indaba 28/4/8*

# Banished woman stays on

*328*

EAST LONDON — Mrs Beauty Lolwane, who was served with a order prohibiting her from residing or entering Mdantsane and staying in any other area of the Ciskei, is still at Mdantsane.

The prohibition order was served on her 14 days ago. She was told by Det Sgt M. W. Henna, of Zwelitsha Police, who served the order, to pack her belongings and leave Mdantsane within 24 hours.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said they had reasons for her banishment. He refused to divulge the reasons. The leader of the National Labour Party of South Africa, Mr L. F. Siyo, said his party and the Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mabandla and the Ciskei Unionist Party under Chief Burns Ncamashe were interested in Mrs Lolwane's case. They were holding a watching brief.



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 855

28 April 1978

## PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

# DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 855

28 April 1978

## AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Mkunqwana, Monde Collin.....	N.U.7-E.3169, Mdantsane.....	24/3/78	31/3/83
Msauli, Vusumzi Attwell.....	N.U. 4/C7078, Mdantsane.....	3/4/78	30/4/83

# Is it fair, Mr Kruger?

Cape Times 29/4/78

**london  
dateline**

from STANLEY  
UYS 328

A BOOK reviewer's job, I have always thought, is a pleasant sort of job. You settle yourself into a comfortable armchair and read the latest book. Then you heave yourself out of the chair, seat yourself at your typewriter, and tell your readers what the book is about and what you think of it. It's not very arduous work.

That's fine as far as it goes, but what if you are reviewing — for a South African newspaper — a book that is banned in South Africa? That is the position I have found myself in twice in recent weeks.

One book I was trying to review was Donald Woods's "Biko", the other was "The Killing of the Imam" by Barney Desai and Cardiff Marney.

Messrs Woods, Desai and Marney have certain things in common. They are all South Africans, they are all living in exile in England, and they are all banned and there's the rub.

The problem, crisply, is this: How do you review a book from which you are not allowed to quote, directly or indirectly a single word?

Take Woods's book on Biko. Woods escaped from South Africa under somewhat dramatic circumstances, and ever since then he has been travelling around Britain, the United States, Western Europe, Austria and so forth, campaigning against a system that, he believes, inexorably caused the death of his friend and hero, Steve Biko.

There is, I presume, still a great deal of interest, even if it is hostile or sceptical interest, in what Mr

Woods has to say about Biko and the situation in South Africa. But not a word, not a syllable, of what Mr Woods has written dare be published in South Africa (unless of course in certain circumstances to which I will come later).

Put yourself in my position. Here in London "Biko" and "The Killing of the Imam" are freely available. They can be bought at any bookseller, and there is no law which implies that, if they are quoted, even briefly, the safety of the state will be endangered.

But back at the ranch — in South Africa, that is — it is another story. What can I write about the book? I can seat myself at my typewriter, strum the keys, and wonder where to begin. I can convey to readers the breathtaking news that Woods's book has 284 pages and the Desai-Marney book 140 pages: That Woods's book has a lot of photographs, including a kind of rogues' gallery of security policemen, but that the Desai-Marney book has none: That both books have dramatic illustrations on the dust-covers: And that the Woods's book sells for five pounds ninety-five pence (R9,80) and the Desai-Marney book for one pound ninety-five (R3,21). What else?

Well, I can give the chapter headings and I can quote what the publishers say about the books on the dust-covers. I can even guess what the books will earn for their respective authors, and that's about it. Reviewing a book without actually reviewing it is becoming a special South African art but there are limits

even to the reviewer's ingenuity. There is a point at which we have to stop and admit — there is nothing further we can tell the reader about the book.

At this point of course we have told the reader almost nothing about the book's contents, although — and I say this with due modesty — we have succeeded possibly in making readers feel that they are quite knowledgeable about the book. This problem of how to review a book written by a banned South African is one that is more burdensome for opposition newspapers in South Africa than it is for newspapers which support the government.

I have before me, for example, a copy of an English-language newspaper which supports the government and which quotes liberally from Mr Woods's book. The newspaper, in fact, publishes two reports about the book, and in each report quotes not only Biko's words (he is dead and therefore, presumably, not still under a ban) but also Woods's words.

Some Afrikaans newspapers have done the same thing — they have quoted Mr Woods's, with seeming impunity — and immunity. It is, of course, possible that the Minister of Justice gave them permission to quote the particular extracts — provision is made for this in the law — but the minister seems to do this only when it suits him to have the extracts quoted. In other words, when the extracts show up Mr Woods in a bad light.

Also — and this is my complaint — newspapers which support the government seem to be more successful when they apply to the minister for permission to quote Mr Woods than newspapers which oppose the government. There seems to be two rules here — one for them and one for us. Is this fair, Mr Kruger?



# Mrs Waite on her way to prison

11/5/78 328  
Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Hyde Park mother of two teenagers, Barbara Waite leaves for Bloemfontein this morning to spend two months in prison — unless she changes her mind about not answering questions related to her friend, Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

Mrs. Waite, wife of former Springbok cricketer Johnny Waite, had a year's sentence reduced to two months after an appeal to the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last month.

She had been subpoenaed to answer questions relating to investigations against Mrs. Mandela for having contravened her banning orders.

Mrs. Mandela is banned and restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

If Mrs. Waite changes her mind and agrees to answer questions at any time during the two months, a Court may agree to remission of sentence.

She will probably be taken from Bloemfontein to prison in Klerksdorp.

It was there that Mrs. Helen Joseph has just served a two week sentence for a similar offence.

Mrs. Joseph was released on Saturday. During her absence Mrs. Cathy Burt, who has been living in Mr. Joseph's house, received several abusive telephone calls.

Barbara

15718 RDM  
travels 328

to jail

By PAT SCHWARZ

A HYDE PARK mother of two teenagers, Mrs Barbara Waite, will leave for Bloemfontein this morning to spend two months in prison — unless she changes her mind about not answering questions related to her friend, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mrs Waite, wife of former Springbok cricketer, Johnny Waite, had a year's sentence reduced to two months after an appeal to the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last month.

She had been subpoenaed to answer questions relating to investigations against Mrs Mandela for having contravened her banning orders. Mrs Mandela is banned and restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

If Mrs Waite changes her mind and agrees to answer questions at any time during the two months, a court may agree to remission of sentence.

She will probably be taken from Bloemfontein to prison in Klerksdorp. It was there that Mrs Helen Joseph has just served a two-week sentence for a similar offence.

Mrs Joseph was released on Saturday.



①328

~~②337~~

The Cape Times, Monday, May 1, 1978

3

## Jail for mother if she won't answer questions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Hyde Park mother of two teenagers, Mrs Barbara Waite, leaves for Bloemfontein this morning to spend two months in prison — unless she changes her mind about not answering questions related to her friend, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mrs Waite, wife of former Springbok cricketer Johnny Waite, had a year's sentence reduced to two months after an appeal to the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last month.

She had been subpoenaed to answer questions relating to investigations against Mrs Mandela for having contravened her banning orders. Mrs Mandela is banned and restricted to Brandfort in the Orange Free State.

If Mrs Waite changes her mind and agrees to answer questions at any time during the two months, a court may agree to remission of sentence.

She will probably be taken from Bloemfontein to prison in Klerksdorp. It was there that Mrs Helen Joseph has just served a two-week sentence for a similar offence.

Mrs Joseph was released on Saturday. During her absence Mrs Cathy Burt who has been living in Mrs Joseph's house received several abusive telephone calls.

"The calls began last Tuesday," Mrs Burt said yesterday, "and were both abusive and downright obscene. Now that Helen is back I expect the callers to get going in full force."

Mrs Burt said Mrs Joseph, who is listed and may not be quoted, seemed very well.

Meanwhile Miss Jackie Bosman, art editor of the Financial Mail, was subpoenaed on Thursday for

the second time to answer questions relating to Mrs Mandela.

Miss Bosman, with Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt, had been acquitted on appeal in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court for refusing to answer questions.

She will appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on May 18. Mrs Kleinschmidt who has also been subpoenaed a second time will appear on May 12.

# Transkei bans books

15/18 00  
(103) (528)  
UMTATA — Nine publi-  
cations have been banned  
in Transkei and they have  
been listed in the latest  
Government Gazette by  
the Transkei Publication  
Board according to the  
1977 Publication Act.

The publications are,  
Angela by Professor, Sew-  
ing Machine Man by  
Stanley Morgan, Larry I  
Wish You'd Lose Some  
Weight, by Fleur de Lis  
Publications, Max Does  
This Mean We're Engaged  
by Hamilton Alexander,  
Sancy Post Card Annual  
by Boniforth's Churchill's  
Vixens no 2 by Leslie  
McMannis, Tobias and the  
Angel by Franky Yerby,  
Phoenix Island by  
Charlotte and The Naked  
Ape by Desmond Morris.



**Banned**

Nm 4/5/78

**man**

**dies at**

**home**

**African Affairs  
Reporter**

**MR. GABRIEL**  
Nyemba, who was served  
with a banning order last  
month, died on Tuesday  
at his home in Ntendeka,  
near Newcastle.

He was an executive  
member of the banned  
African National  
Congress under the  
leadership of Chief  
Albert Luthuli. He retired  
from politics in 1966 and  
concentrated on farming.

He will be buried at  
Ntendeka on Saturday.

# Suzman attacks

ARGUS  
pious 5/5/78  
critic (328)

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Ronald Segal, a banned person in South Africa who now lives in England, is today savagely attacked by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, in a letter to the Guardian.

Mrs Suzman, PFP, Houghton, is angered that Mr Segal preached revolution in South Africa in his review for the Guardian of Mr Donald Woods's book on Steve Biko.

No part of the review may be quoted in South Africa.

After quoting parts of the review published by the Guardian, Mrs Suzman continues: 'Had Mr Segal witnessed "Hippo", armoured cars in action during the Soweto unrest of 1976/77, when over 600 people were killed, or been beseeched by desperate parents to help in locating their missing children, as I was, perhaps he would not so glibly recommend revolution as the solution in South Africa.

'I am sick and tired of "revolutionaries" who, from the safety and comfort of their West End perches 6 000 miles (sic) away, tell blacks in South Africa to face the guns and deride the white South Africans who are trying to avert starvation and further bloodshed in this country.'



STAP 5178  
**Four banned**

Pretoria Bureau (328)

The Department of Justice today Gazetted the names of four people who have been banned from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act.

They are: Frank Anthony, of 266 Voortrekker Road, Kraaifontein; Mary Moodley, 117 Second Street, Actonville, Benoni; Surinayyan Kala Venkatrathnam, 15 Jakaranda Road, Moberi Heights, Durban, and Robert Cedric Wilcox of 7 Alberta Street, Diep River.

5/5/78 MS  
**Azapo  
leaders  
are  
detained**

JOHANNESBURG — Two executive members of the newly-formed Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and a member of the Soweto Action Committee (SAC), were detained at their homes early yesterday, their families said.

They are the Azapo chairman, Mr. Ishmael Mkhabela, who is also chairman of the SAC; Mr. Lybon Mabaso, the Azapo secretary; and Mr. Letsatsi Mosala, a member of the SAC.

The detentions come only five days after the formation of Azapo, which in terms of its own declaration last weekend intends filling the gap left by the banning of the black consciousness movements on October 19 last year.

The SAC was formed late last year to fill the gap left by the detention of members of Soweto's Committee of 10, led by Dr. Nthato Motlana.

Last night Dr. Motlana refused to comment on the detentions. He wanted to look at the matter more closely before making a statement today, he said.

He did say he was surprised the Government had acted so quickly against Azapo.

"I thought they might at least allow Azapo to show its hand. As far as I know, it has not even produced a statement of principles or a constitution.

"It looks as if the Government is trying to prevent at its inception the emergence of any body representing the black consciousness movement," he said.

Brig C. F. Zietsman, chief of the Security Police, was not available for comment last night. — DDC.



# Ban still painful to Etienne Leroux

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — For Afrikaans writer Etienne Leroux, the banning of his book "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" is still a very painful experience.

"Yes, it damn well hurts," he said. "It makes me cross and frustrated. What's wrong with people that they cannot see the wood for the trees?"

In Maritzburg at the

weekend to receive an honorary doctorate of literature from the University of Natal, he said that the "Frankenstein" approach of South Africa's censorship laws was aimed at killing individuality and suffocating the creative mind.

"Censorship is dangerous. Look at the number of black writers who five years ago were writing about the turbulent

state of family life in Soweto, the anger of schoolchildren, the bitterness and depression. The rumblings and warning were there for all to see — except for one thing. Their writing was banned.

"Part of our job is to go beyond the barriers of local authorities, where the politicians stop. We can monitor and predict the development of a society."

Leroux says: "I tried to unpick the tight seams of the Afrikaans purist society. And that was not acceptable."

The gap between himself and his fellow Afrikaners worries him.

"I want to communicate with them through my writing, and that is being denied me. I don't believe the entire Afrikaans nation wants to see my work banned," he said.

# 5-year ban on educationist

6/5/8  
328

JOHANNESBURG — Mr David Adler, 36, an executive trustee of the South African Council for Higher Education, was banned for five years yesterday.

Mr Adler was served with the banning order at 4 pm yesterday afternoon by two security policemen at his home in Parktown North.

A senior staff member, Mr Clive Nettleton, said the banning order stated Mr Adler could not work for Sached any longer.

Among projects Sached was involved in were a teacher upgrading scheme in Bophuthatswana and a bursary scheme for University of South Africa students.

Mr Nettleton said the banning came as a shock to Mr Adler and was totally unexpected.

He said Sached was working to improve things in black education.

"It is rather extraordinary that they should knock us about when things are wrong with the system," he said.

Mr Adler is married with one child.

In London last night, Mr W. D. Wilson, a former deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation and chairman of Sached, said he was surprised and shocked to hear of Mr Adler's banning.

"I look on David as a person with great imagination and very real

skill in the educational field. He is a moderate man and a very sensible, balanced person.

"It is a shame that he should be stopped from pursuing his career in the field in which he has very considerable skills," he said.

He said Sached had a lot to be proud of, particularly its material for study for recognised qualifications like junior certificate, matriculation and Unisa degrees. — DDC.



ARGUS 8/5/78 (328)

## Man banned

JOHANNESBURG.—

A second official of the South African council for Higher Education, Mr. Clive Nettleton, has been served with restriction orders. His banning follows that of Mr. David Adler who was banned for five years. — Sapa.

# Sheila's sentence reduced.

By ROY DEVENISH  
Pretoria Bureau

SHEILA Weinberg lost the appeal against her conviction for breaking her banning order last year, but had her sentence reduced on appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Acting Justice Phillips, with Mr Justice The-ron concurring, yesterday upheld the conviction imposed in the Johannesburg Regional Court in June last year, but reduced her sentence from nine to three months' jail conditionally suspended for three years. Leave to appeal was granted.

Weinberg broke her banning order by having lunch with Mr Ian Robertson.

Mr Acting Justice Phillips found although the terms of her banning order could be regarded as harsh and severe, the Minister of Justice had not acted beyond his powers in imposing the conditions.



# Court appeal against ban on book

Pretoria Bureau

In banning the book, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein," the Publications Appeal Board had judged it by the standards of the average man, who was not the likely reader.

Briefly Parent's or Guardian  
pay for applicant's schooling

Are parents or guardians in re  
for the schooling of their child

so, please specify

ase estimate what is needed

boarding; school fund;

TOTAL:

This claim was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday by Mr S A Cilliers, SC, who is appearing for the publishers, Human and Rousseau.

They have asked for a review of the decision of the appeal board to ban the book on the grounds that the board did not consider all the relevant factors.

Although the book had been read by only 0.017 percent of the population, it had been declared undesirable in terms of the standards of the average man, Mr Cilliers said.

## CONTENT ONLY

The purpose of the Publications Act was not to keep the book from people who would not read it, he said.

In determining the standards of the average man, the board said it could not take the likely reader into account.

The board had merely looked at the content of the book and not judged it in context, including who the likely reader would be, which was a very relevant factor.

Having considered this, the board would have been entitled to ban the book but it could not ban it without considering who the likely reader would be.

If it did, it had not exercised its powers correctly and its banning order could be set aside.

Within the limits prescribed by the Act, the board had unlimited discretion, Mr Cilliers said.

The board had fettered itself in a way which was not permissible and detrimentally affected his clients.

The case was

year?

pe to study:

DATE:

Parent or Guardian.

ngs per month

ngs per month

ngs per month

ngs per month

yes

yes

r not being able to

financial assistance

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# Former BPC 11/27/78 man banned (328)

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Mike Jordaan, 34, of Johannesburg, was served with a five-year banning order yesterday restricting him to Kroonstad — a place he had not lived in for 17 years — his lawyer said yesterday.

Mr Jordaan was served with the restriction order at police headquarters in Soweto and then accompanied to a township in Kroonstad where his grandmother lives.

He was accompanied by two security policemen.

Mr Jordaan was formerly an employee of the

Dependents' Conference of the South African Council of Churches.

Among other things, he was a former member of the banned Black People's Convention and a former executive member of the banned Thusanang Trust Fund, which catered for the families of detainees, political prisoners and former political prisoners.

He was recently released from detention under the Terrorism Act after four months. During 1976 he was detained under the Terrorism Act for three months. — SAPA

# 'Weinberg ruling limits the banned'

RDM 12/5/78 328

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Deputy Political Editor

THE Supreme Court finding against the banned Miss Sheila Weinberg was shrunk the area of freedom allowed to banned people, according to legal sources. This follows a finding by Mr Justice Phillips in the Pretoria Supreme Court, that lunch for two constituted a gathering.

Miss Weinberg had appealed against her conviction in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for contravening her banning order by attending a social gathering.

The conviction was a sequel to a lunch date which she arranged and had with a friend, Mr Ian Robertson, during which she and her friend chatted.

In the appeal, counsel for Miss Weinberg argued that if the conviction were upheld the implication would be that Miss Wein-

berg would be made into "a Robinson Crusoe or a Trappist monk" — and that the Minister of Justice was not empowered by Parliament to do that.

Mr Justice Phillips ruled against the argument.

The prohibition against attending social gathering did not make "chance meetings of friends and spontaneous social intercourse" illegal, but it did make arranged meetings, even for "idle chatter", unlawful.

In another argument against the original conviction in the magistrate's court, Miss Weinberg contended that a meeting of two persons for dining was not ordinarily considered a gathering.

Mr Justice Phillips found against that as well. After quoting a 1976 Appellate Court judgment that a gathering could constitute any number of persons from two upwards, he said:

"From the moment of her arrival . . . the gathering was constituted."

There are about 175 banned people. None may arrange to meet with one other persons for a meal unless Miss Weinberg succeeds in her appeal to the Appeal Court — she has been granted permission to appeal.

Professor A S Mathews, professor of law at the University of Natal and author of an authoritative book on security laws, yesterday described the judgment in the Weinberg case as ungenerous.

"My view is that the courts need not have interpreted the law as drastically. But there is no doubt that that is the position," he said.



## Former detainee<sup>318</sup> is held again<sup>RDM 12/5/78</sup>

Pretoria Bureau

A FORMER Section Six detainee who is a funeral undertaker in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, Mr Freddy Lehoka, has been detained by the Security Police. It is not known under which Act he has been held.

According to his assistant, Mrs Veli Mokgadi, Mr Lehoka was detained on Monday. He was taken from his business office at 10 am by three security policemen, she said.

Later nine security policemen came and searched the office. They later went to his home which they also searched, Mrs Mokgadi said.

"The police did not take anything away. When I

asked for the reason for detention I got no response," she said.

Mr Lehoka was detained for seven months last year and he featured in the Terrorism Act trial of a former Mamelodi student, Richard Chauke, who was sentenced to 20 years' jail.

Mr Lehoka's other assistant, Mr Nicodemus "Bra Shawa" Mokone, tried to visit him on Tuesday but was turned away, Mrs Mokgadi said.

Mr Lehoka had an appointment to undergo an operation next week on the advice of his surgeon, Mrs Mokgadi said.

A spokesman for the Security Police confirmed that Mr Lehoka has been detained.

# Magubane book is banned

RDM  
12/5/78  
328

Staff Reporter

RAND Daily Mail photographer Peter Magubane's latest book "Magubane — South Africa", which was highly acclaimed after its launching in New York recently, was banned in South Africa yesterday.

"I just cannot understand it, as all the material in the book has been published in newspapers and magazines locally and overseas since 1955," said Mr Magubane who has just returned from a six-week trip to the United States.

# Transkei Bill to ban organisation

12/5/78 No 328  
UMTATA — A bill empowering the President to declare certain organisations undesirable was tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

Under the terms of the bill, scheduled to receive its second reading today,

the President may declare "any organisation whose presence is prejudicial to the interests of the State or any section of the population," to be undesirable.

A body may be so deemed simply through association with an organisation outside Transkei which the President considers a threat to the State.

If the law is passed, the Minister of Justice will be permitted to ban any organisation or to order it to 'rectify matters.' If the group refuses to comply, it will then become an offence under the 1977 Public Security Act to be a member. — DDR.



# Woods' remarks slammed

THE ASSEMBLY — Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North) said last night that the remarks by exiled South African editor Donald Woods at the United Nations were "traitorous."

He was referring specifically to Mr Woods' call for trade sanctions against South Africa, but said the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, had turned Mr Woods into an international celebrity by banning him and had given him a platform.

Mr Malcomess also rankled the Nationalist MP for King William's Town, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, by quoting a speech of his about Mr Woods in the Provincial Council.

Many people disagreed with Mr Woods, Mr Malcomess said, but there was one statement about him which Nationalist members might enjoy hearing.

It was: "Mr Donald Woods is a friend of mine. I think he is a very respectable person. I think he is eminently fair in his newspaper. He has a viewpoint, but he is always willing to allow the other man also to put his point."

Up to this point Mr Malcomess had not revealed the author of the statement.

Mr Coetzer interjected and said he had previously explained his statement and had changed his mind about Mr Woods.

Mr Malcomess: "I do not really think it can be much of an explanation. One wonders whether he changed his mind because of an editorial in the Daily Dispatch, an editorial which was headed 'Mr Bangbroek Coetzer, MPC.' — PC."

## PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

### NYANGA.

#### STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

# Biko's fate used as threat court told

8/5/78  
329

GRAHAMSTOWN — A police lieutenant threatened a 16-year-old youth that he would follow the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, if he did not make a confession, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

The youth is one of 13 teenagers appearing before Mr Justice Cloete, charged with murdering Sgt Msebenzi Mtintsi and Const Lionel Mrazi, alternatively public violence, at an Mdantsane bus terminus on September 25 last year.

In a special hearing

within a hearing, the court will determine whether the statements made to police by the accused are valid as evidence.

Sgt W. Ncoko, of the East London murder and robbery squad, denied he handcuffed the 16-year-old youth, placed a piece of rubber tube over his face so he could not breathe, or that he hit the youth with his fists to force him to make a statement.

The second time the youth refused to make a statement, Sgt Ncoko's senior officer, Lt E. Mostert, pointed a gun at

the youth and said: "Did you know Steve Biko? You will follow him."

The youth was terrified and agreed to sign the statement put before him, it was alleged.

Sgt Ncoko, who acted as interpreter, denied witnessing this.

Questioned by Mr Justice Cloete, Sgt Ncoko said had he been in charge of the case, he would have taken the accused before a magistrate to make a statement.

Det Sgt I. A. Höll, who acted as the interpreter for the statement taken

from another of the accused, denied he had taken part in any electric shock treatment and assault or that he placed three wet balaclavas over the youth's head.

Eight of the 11 young men and two young women accused are under 18 years of age and their names may not be published. The others are Ntsekelelo Vellum, 19, Andile Jele, 19, Mzuphela Ngwane, 19, Lumka Nyamza, 18 and Xoliswa Cynthia Zeppe, 19.

The special hearing continues on Monday. — DDC.

Star 15/5/78

## Lawyer speaks on 'banning'

328

Mr Ismail Ayob, one of the three lawyers reported to be "banned" from consulting convicted prisoners, said in Johannesburg today he had not been barred permanently from all prisons.

Reacting to the reports, Mr Ayob said he had been barred from consulting Nelson Mandela in Robben Island last year.

Mandela had called in Mr Ayob when he was charged under the Prisons Act. Mr Ayob saw him and there "were certain problems." After Mr Ayob wrote to the Commissioner of Prisons seeking clarification on the matter the new laws banning lawyers from seeing convicted prisoners were implemented.

Last July he was again refused permission to see Mandela and took up the matter with the Law Council. Later the charges against Mandela were withdrawn.

Early this year Mr Ayob was granted permission to see Mandela on another matter after submitting a fresh application. Mr Ayob had no need to apply for permission to see a convicted client since the Mandela matter.

Mr Ayob said that if he were to be "banned" in future from seeing convicted prisoners, it would be unwarranted and unjustified. It would also restrict the individual's choice.



Star 16/5/78 (328)

# Youths on violence charge

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET — Three youths appeared in the Graaff-Reinet Magistrates Court today in connection with stone-throwing incidents at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe on March 11.

One of the youths may not be named as he is only 13 years old. The two others are Mr Albert Nxopho (18) and Mr Mtunzi Mnaphu (18). They have all been charged with public violence.

They have been remanded until a date yet to be decided. A special

court will be sent from Port Elizabeth for the trial.

Mr Nxopho and Mr Mnaphu are being held in custody while the other youth has been placed in the care of his parents.

Their brief appearance arises from incidents at the funeral at Graaff-Reinet of the banned Pan African Congress leader Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu was forced to leave the funeral by scores of stone-throwing youths. Several people were injured.

741328  
Woods  
11/5/78  
story a  
scandal  
— Kruger

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, yesterday described as "scandalous gossip" stories that had been spread overseas that Mr Donald Woods had been sentenced to six months' jail in a trial following a meeting at his house with Mr Woods.

Replying to the debate on the police vote, Mr Kruger said he had known nothing of the case against Mr Woods for refusing to divulge sources in which he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a case he subsequently won on appeal.

Mr Woods had intruded on his Saturday afternoon privacy one weekend and had insisted on seeing him. He had agreed to see Mr Woods at 2 pm, but said that he could only stay 10 minutes. Mr Woods had left after 4 pm.

During that time Mr Woods had told him what "a wonderful person Mr Steve Biko was." He then started gossiping about the security police.

#### DETAILS

Mr Kruger said he had told Mr Woods that if he had a charge to lay against the security police, he should do it.

Mr Woods had replied that the matter had already been referred to General van ren Bergh (head of the Bureau for State Security) and General Geldenhuys (then head of the security police).

Mr Kruger said he had regarded the conversation with Mr Woods as confidential and up until today he had never talked about the details of the discussion. — Sapa.

# Worker detained

EAST LONDON — Mr Selby Mziwandile Jwayi, 26, a factory worker in Gateley Township here, has been detained by the Special Branch.

Mr Jwayi was taken at his place of employment on Monday morning to his house in Zone Nine, Mdantsane, where the detectives searched the house.

They took some documents and left with him.

According to his father, Mr M. Jwayi, of Duncan Village, it is the first time that his son has been detained. —DDR.

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977



# Lecturer fined R150 for letter

17/5/78 (328)  
**Mercury Reporter**

**PIETERMARITZBURG** — A lecturer at the University of Natal here was found guilty of contempt of court, for implying that prosecutors in political trials were guilty of crimes against humanity, when he appeared in the Regional Court yesterday.

The lecturer and former president of the SRC, Tim Dunne, was fined R150 (or 150 days).

His appearance before Magistrate Mr. E. T. Combes arises from the publication in a local morning newspaper, of a letter he wrote headlined *Backing for Donald Woods*.

The State claimed that Dunne alleged, implied and insinuated that prosecutors in political trials were guilty of crimes against humanity.

## **Comment**

He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The letter was a comment on a leading article in the newspaper.

The article referred to a proposal by the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, that a blacklist be drawn up of White South Africans whose activities and work for the "Pretoria regime" made them guilty of crimes against humanity.

The magistrate found that it was obvious from reading the letter that Dunne was in full agreement with Mr. Wood's recommendations as indicated in the letter.

The Court found that the State had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Dunne had insinuated that prosecutors in political trials were guilty of crimes against humanity and this had amounted to contempt of court.

## **Justice**

In mitigation of sentence Dunne said that his actions were motivated by a sense of justice and reasonableness.

"They were undertaken as part of my Christian responsibility to work openly and forthrightly for peaceful change, and a truly human South Africa."

Writing the letter was not an unconsidered act but he did not suspect that anything like a trial would follow in consequence, he said. "The worst I expected was the continued animosity of the Security Police."

## Detention Bill backed

CAPE TOWN — The New Republic Party yesterday welcomed a new Bill which provides for the detention of witnesses until trials have been concluded, or for six months if the proceedings have not begun.

The party's spokesman on justice, Mr John Malcomess MP said: "we deplore anyone being kept in detention unnecessarily but in the circumstances surrounding security trials, we feel

that protective detention of certain witnesses is necessary".

The criminal procedure matters Amendment Bill provides for the detention of witnesses until criminal proceedings have been concluded unless the Attorney General orders that the witness be released.

Because the Bill seemed sensible, the NRP would support its second reading — PC.

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

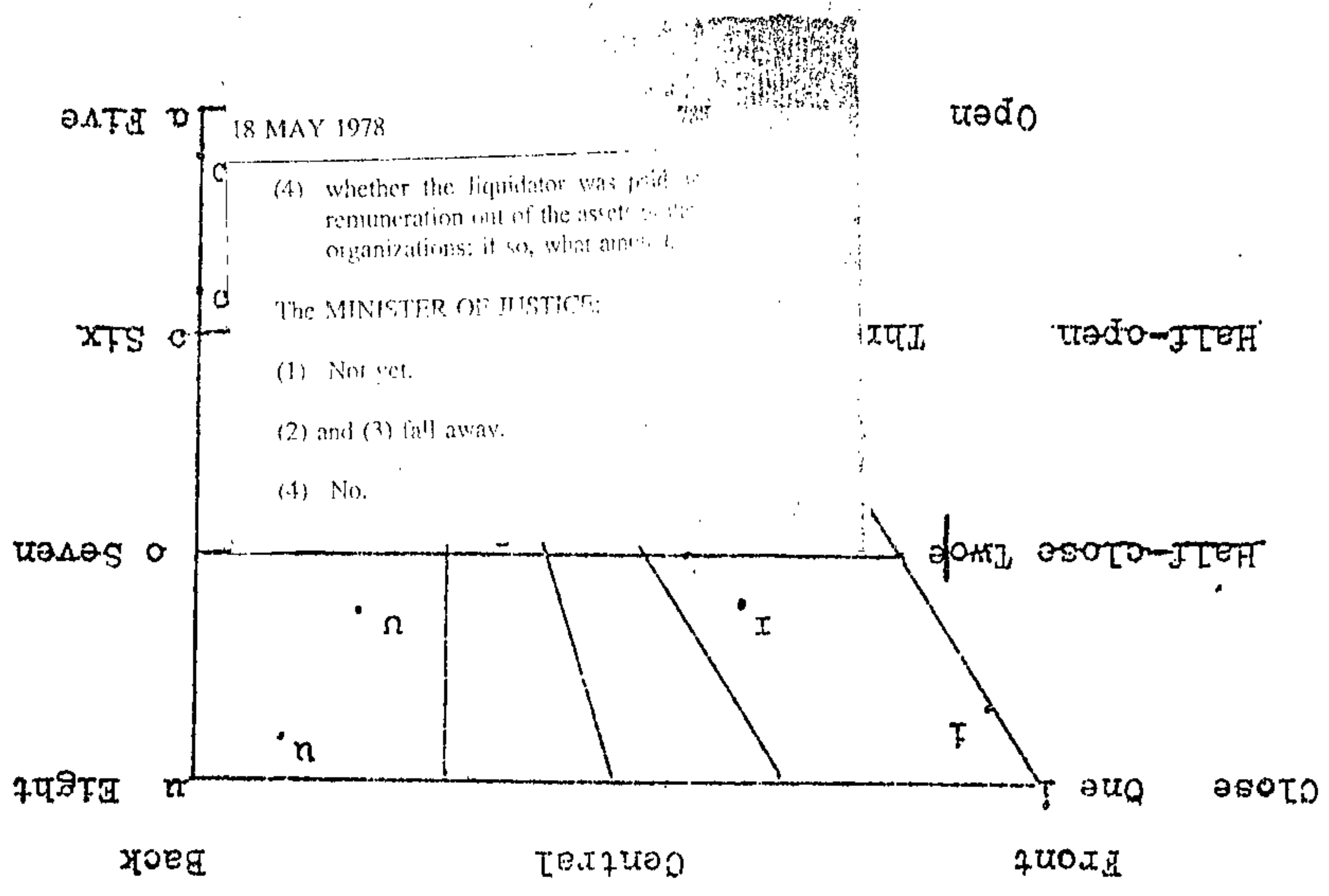
Hansard 15 18 May 1978  
 Question 623 Cols. 787-788.

Assets of organizations declared unlawful  
 on 19 October 1977

623. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister  
 of Justice:

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- (1) Whether the assets of the organiza-  
 tions declared unlawful on 19 October  
 1977 have been liquidated; if so,
- (2) whether any balance remained in re-  
 spect of any of these organizations  
 after payment of debts; if so, (a) in  
 respect of which organizations and (b)  
 what was the balance in each case;
- (3) whether the balances have been distri-  
 buted to any organizations nominated  
 by him; if so, (a) to what organiza-  
 tions and (b) what amount was paid  
 over to each of them;



A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions  
 of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions  
 of the cardinal vowels.



# Biko finding is strange — Suzman

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party chief spokesman on police matters, said yesterday she found it strange that the magistrate conducting the Biko inquest had not found anybody to blame for his death.

The Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, Mr M J Prins, found nobody was criminally responsible for the death of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in detention last year. Mrs Suzman has already said she disagreed with this finding.

Speaking in the debate on the police vote yesterday, she said she found the evidence in the court record "reprehensible."

"I find it strange that no blame has been attached to anybody for Mr Biko's death while in detention and which has caused South Africa so much damage in the world," she said.

"The doctors who had seen Mr Biko in detention did not even pretend he had been shamming illness."

She corrected a statement she made in the Assembly yesterday that four people had died while detained under the security laws since the death of Mr Biko. In fact one had died



MR KRUGER  
"... proper inquest held"

since then.

Referring to the earlier speech of the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, she said the PFP was unimpressed by his statements that the United States employed double standards on matters concerning human rights.

"We are against all brutality," she said. Security matters were, as such, political.

"We are not expected to behave like a country behind the Iron Curtain."

Replying to the debate, Mr Kruger yesterday categorically denied that South African policemen tortured prisoners.

He appealed to Opposition MPs to help set the record straight, saying: "These things are absolute-



MR BIKO  
... died in detention

ly scandalous and you should raise your voices against it.

"I want to deny categorically that the South African Police, and particularly the Security Police, torture prisoners. We have laws and regulations and I will see to it that these laws and regulations are obeyed."

Turning to the Biko case, Mr Kruger said he intended to deal with this for the last time, because everywhere he went in South Africa, people told him they had now had enough of Biko.

Mr Kruger said a proper inquest had been held into Mr Biko's death, and top State pathologists as well as a private pathologist representing the Biko fami-

ly had been involved.

The finding was that Mr Biko had suffered brain damage which had caused bleeding, which in turn had caused his death due to a cessation of his normal bodily functions.

Nobody could have known on sight that Mr Biko had been injured and four medical doctors examined him without establishing he had been injured. He was unmarked and his body had to be opened to find evidence of an injury.

The State had furthermore conducted an open judicial inquiry into Mr Biko's death, and Mr Biko's attorney could attest to the fact that no effort had been spared to get to the truth of the matter.

The State had furthermore put all the policemen involved in the Biko case at the disposal of those conducting the inquest, and extensive cross-examination of witnesses had been allowed.

Turning to the attendance by Western diplomats at the funeral of Mr Biko, Mr Kruger said he appreciated their interest but found it surprising no one had attended Chief Clemens Kapuuo's funeral. — Sapa.

● Editorial Comment  
— Page 8

328 1915778 M

## Possession of Biko book prohibited

CAPE TOWN — A postcard of the Modderdam squatter camp and a poster on squatter removals in Unibell, Claremont and Modderdam were declared undesirable, and possession prohibited by the Directorate of Publications yesterday.

Notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today.

Possession of the book Biko by Donald Woods will also be prohibited from today as well as several posters by South African universities. They include Bannings and

Detentions and Steve Biko Died in Detention, September 12, 1977 Review, by the University of Natal, and Sharpeville March 21, 1960, — Sharpeville and Langa: 18 years ago, by the projects committee of the University of Cape Town. — SAPA.



CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party's veteran civil rights spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, clashed in Parliament this week with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, over the incident in which the five-year-old daughter of Mr Donald Woods was burnt by an acid-impregnated T-shirt.

In her speech, Mrs Suzman said: "I should like to ask the Minister what he meant by the insinuation — in fact, it was more than an insinuation, it was almost a direct accusation — that Donald Woods had placed the acid on the T-shirt himself.

"There can be no other explanation for the extraordinary statement made by the Minister that he had received a declaration from some gentleman — whose name he gave to the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Eglin) — stating that this man had in fact given Donald Woods the name of this chemical as a response to a favourable article about his factory which Mr Woods is said to have written in the Daily Dispatch.

"Needless to say, Donald Woods denies this emphatically. I do not deny that the Minister received such a declaration, but why he did not throw this rubbish into the wastepaper

## Suzman and Kruger clash over Woods

basket where it belongs is beyond me.

"Instead of doing that he insinuated quite clearly that the acid was placed on the T-shirt by Donald Woods himself."

Mr Pen Kotze (NP, Parow): "Of course."

Mrs Suzman: "The Chief Whip says 'of course'. In view of that, I shall tell him what Donald Woods says in reply because he cannot be quoted outside this House.

"Indeed, Donald Woods claims that two security policemen were seen collecting the parcel at the post office in East London. I have their names, and I think the Minister has their names. He denies categorically he had anything to do with it," Mrs Suzman said.

In reply, Mr Kruger said: "When the honourable member (Mrs Suzman) tabled a question over Mr Woods, I made it clear to her that I was not making any allegation against Mr Donald Woods, because Mr Woods makes allegations against himself through his laughable actions.

"The Member for Houghton put a question to me. I now have a declaration over it and the honourable member can come and have a look at it. It is a declaration signed by Mr Hetteema (a Komga factory owner). He said we could use his name."

Mrs Suzman: "It is rubbish."

Mr Kruger: "What do you mean by saying that 'it is rubbish'? Why does the honourable member not want to believe Mr Hetteema? She does not even know the gentleman. He may be a very honourable gentleman."

Mrs Suzman: "I know all about him."

Mr Kruger: "The member does not even know about Mr Woods. We actually know everything about Mr Woods. Why would Mr Hetteema make such an allegation? Can the Member for Houghton give me one single reason why Mr Woods made this inquiry from Mr Hetteema?"

Mrs Suzman: "I do not believe he did."

Mr Kruger: "Why did he

go and do it?"

Mrs Suzman: "He did not do it."

Mr Kruger: "Mr Hetteema made a declaration to that effect."

Mrs Suzman: "He also said that Mr Woods..."

Mr Kruger: "On what ground would Mr Hetteema suddenly make such a declaration out of the blue?"

Mrs Suzman: inaudible.

The deputy chairman (Mr J. P. du Toit): "Order. The Member for Houghton cannot comment on everything which is said by the Minister."

Mr Kruger: "The Member for Houghton just wants to believe what she wants to believe.

"The fact that Mr Woods makes South Africa bad in every nook and cranny overseas means absolutely nothing to her case. She is satisfied with it.

Mrs Suzman: "You declared war on him."

Mr Kruger: "I did not declare war on him at all."

— PC.



# Possession of Woods' book on Biko illegal

CAPE TOWN. — Possession of the book "Biko" by the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, is prohibited by the Directorate of Publications from today, according to a notice to be published in today's Government Gazette.

Possession of several posters by South African universities is also prohibited. They include "Bannings and Detentions", and "Steve Biko Died in Detention, Sept 12, 1977 Review" by the University of Natal, and "Sharpeville March 21, 1960 — Sharpeville and Langa: 18 Years Ago," by the Projects Committee of the University of Cape Town.

A postcard of the Modderdam squatter camp and a poster on squatter removals in Unibell, Claremont and Modderdam were declared undesirable, and possession prohibited.

Three pamphlets by Amnesty International, two by their London office; "South Africa: Political Imprisonment and Torture," and "Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign" and one by their Amsterdam Office; "Politieke Gevangenen in Zuid-Afrika" were also declared undesirable and possession prohibited.

From today it will be an offence to possess the following publications and it is in the interests of people who possess copies of these publications to destroy them immediately.

Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought — pamphlet (unknown); Konret — January 1/78 (Konret-Verlag GMBH and Co. Hamburg); Jana Shakti — No 2, January 1978 (unknown); Torch — Volume 5, No 1/25, January 15-February 14 1978 (Revolutionary Socialist League); Monthly Review — November 1977, Volume 29, No 6 (Monthly Review, Inc. New York); Introductory speech by the director of the IUEF at the opening

of the 9th meeting of the assembly of the IUEF, Geneva November 20, 1977 (Unknown).

Regardless the Struggle Continued — Poster (Unknown); United Nations — Centre Against Apartheid; Notes and Documents Conference 9, November 1977, Conf 3, November 1977, Conf 5, November 1977, 30/77, November 1977 32/77, December 1977 (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs).

Document on Policy and Action — Draft, December 1977 (World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia); Tricontinental — No 52, 1977 (Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cuba).

Revolutionary Suicide (Huey P Newton) South Africa: Political Imprisonment and Torture — pamphlet (Amnesty International Publications, London).

Underground Orgy (Ward Birmingham); Erotic Rites (Verne Grange); The Violators (Allen Christman); Odd Cult (Margot Martell); Confessions of Little Susan (Susan/Edited by Carson Davis).

Sudliches Africa — No 10-11, Oktober/November 1977, Informationsstelle Sudliches Africa E V Issa, Bonn; Amnesty International: South Africa Campaign pamphlet (Amnesty International, London); Namibia Today — Volume 1, No 2, 1977, Volume 1, No 3 1977 (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia); Penny's Passion Pit (Susan Linder); Spiele der Liebe (R L Harkel); The Virgin's Sex Holiday (Diane Sendow).

Politieke Gevangenen in Zuid-Afrika (Amnesty International Amsterdam/Leuven).

An Arrogant Wife (Graham Knickerbocker); Degraded Young Learners (Tom Fahrquar); Freddy Hill. The Story of a Modern Man of Pleasure (Patrick Skene Catling); Beauty and the Bug (Ted Mark).

Women of the Whole World — No 1/1978 (Women's International Democratic Federation); New Perspectives — Vol 8, 1/1978 (The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki).

Amandla — February 1978 number 2 (Komitee Zuideljik Afrika Angola Comite, Amsterdam); Vukani — Awake — February 1978 pamphlet (Unknown); Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa — No 14, January 1978 (The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London).

Sudliches Africa — No 1, January 1978, No 2, February 1978 (Informationsstelle Sudliches Afrika E V Issa); Modderdam, Kaapse Sklereland post card (unknown); squatter Removals: Unibell, Claremont, Modderdam, Review 77 (Poster SDA, University of Natal Durban).

Dr Richard Turner Assassinated January 7, 1978 — Review 77 (SDA, University of Natal, Durban); Bannings and Detentions, 19 October 1977 — Review 77 poster (SDA, University of Natal, Durban); Steve Biko Died in Detention, Sept 12, 1977 — Review 77 poster (SDA, University of Natal, Durban).

National Student — Number 1, 16th March 1978 (Nusas, Rondebosch, Cape Town); Sharpeville, March 21, 1960 — Sharpeville and Langa, 18 Years Ago, pamphlet (Projects Committee, University of Cape Town).

Exposed. — Issue 27 (Verve Publications Ltd, London); Adventure of Madcap Maud. (Playbirds

Photo Reader — No 6) (Kelerfern Ltd London); Mercenary's Manual — Part (Terry P Edwards); Mere Glaede Vex Sex (Rudiger Boschmann and Gunther Hunold); The Story of I (Fiona Richmond).

Quorum (Jim French); Joy of Sex — Translation in German of original title "Joy of Sex" which was previously found to be undesirable (Alex Comfort).

Anti-apartheid 1978 poster (Gavin Jantjes/United Nations High Commission for Refugees); Show Trade Union Solidarity (1978 International Year Against Apartheid), pamphlet (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium).

"Join the Week of Solidarity with the African Workers in South Africa" 13-21 March 1978, International Year against Apartheid Poster (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Belgium); He Earns 14 US Dollars for a 48-hour Week — poster (International Confederation of Trade Unions, Belgium).

Biko (Donald Woods); Fuoco nel Ventre, il Viola del Momento No 1 (George Muller); Novisic Invasate di Suor Brigitte, le il Meglio del Piacere — Anno 11, No 4, Gennaio 1978 (Brigitte Deluan); Animale Chiamato Donna — UN 1 Libri del Pecato — No 6 (John Denis).

Southern Africa — Volume X, No 8, October 1977 (Southern Africa Committee, New York); Southern Africa — Volume X, No 9, November 1977 (Southern Africa Committee, New York).

From tomorrow it will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications as well as all future editions of the said publications:

The Gar — April 1978, No 32 (Gar Publishing Co, Austin); Black Liberation Month News — February 1978 (Organising Committee for a New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago Illinois).

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following undesirable publications: (names of authors or producer in brackets).

Tides of War (Ronald Pearsall); Elena (Marilyn Granbeck); Search for Nirvana (Robin Meugham); Ladybird in a Loony Bin (Ian Cochran); The Saviour (Hugh Miller); Vatican Vendetta (Nick Carter).

Structure and Functions of Rural Workers' Organisations (International Labour Office, Geneva); A Critique of Arms — Volume 1 (Regis Debray).

Love's Gentle Fugitive (Andrea Layton); Dreams Die First (Harold Robbins).

AALC Reporter — Volume XIII, No 3, March 1978 (The African-American Labour Centre, New York); Lumea — No 1, March 1, 1978 (The Socialist Republic of Romania); United Nations and Southern Africa — Bulletin No 48, March 1978 (Office of Public Information); WFDY News — No 2, 1978 No 3, 1978 (World Federation of Democratic Youth).

Black Liberation Month News — February 1978 (Organising Committee for a New African Liberation Support Committee, Chicago, Illinois); Achtergrond — Jaargang 4, No 10, 10 Maart 1978 (Sjaloom, Odijk); Achtergrond — Jaargang 4, No 11, 17 Maart 1978 (Sjaloom, Odijk).

Quick Lips (Fancy Love).



1977/78 M 2 October 328 103

# I want the government to give me back my house pleads banished man

EAST LONDON — A Linge resident who has been evicted is demanding assistance to retain his house from the South African Government which banished him to the township near Queenstown in 1970.

"I had a house at Uitenhage from which the government removed me. My stay at Linge was decreed by the government who are wholly responsible for my

presence, and therefore my accommodation at the township," said 50-year-old Mr Mayford Mfazwe.

After leaving Umtata's Wellington Prison, he found he had lost his house. It was occupied by another family.

Transkei's head of security, Maj M Ngceba, confirmed Mr Mfazwe had been an awaiting trial prisoner at Wellington under the country's security laws. He was arrested for being in possession of explosives.

He was this week found guilty at the Lady Frere regional court in terms of the Explosives Act and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The sentence was suspended for three years on condition he was not found guilty again of an offence under the Act.

Mr Mfazwe said his property in his house was saved by a friend, Mr Stanford Nkotani, when it was removed to accommodate the new tenants.

"But I am the responsibility of the South African Government, who banished me to Linge. They must provide accommodation for me or help me retain my house," he said.

The Linge township superintendent, Mr G M Baliso, said:

"We may not be able to give Mr Mfazwe alternative accommodation and certainly not give him back his house."



Mr Mfazwe ... banned and banished from Uitenhage to Linge in 1970, now homeless.

He explained Mr Mfazwe, who was R169.60 in arrears with his rentals at the end of August, was summonsed before the Lady Frere magistrate in November.

"He made a statement to the magistrate that he was not in a position to pay rent and asked the magistrate to negotiate his return to Uitenhage."

The matter was postponed to January 18, but Mr Mfazwe could not avail himself as he was in deten-

tion at the time. On that date, the magistrate cancelled his certificate of occupation and gave the house to another family.

"He no longer has a right to that house and if he applied for alternative accommodation, we would have to consult the magistrate for a ruling on the basis of Mr Mfazwe's refusal to pay rent," Mr Baliso said.

He added Mr Mfazwe had not made an application for another house.

Mr Mfazwe was born and brought up at Uitenhage. He became a member of the ANC in 1949 and participated in the now banned organisation's defiance campaign in 1952 and the pass demonstrations later.

He was arrested on both instances and again in 1960 when he was detained for six months.

In 1968 he was arrested at the Lesotho borders and was sentenced to two years for travelling without the appropriate documents.

After serving his sentence he was banned and banished to Linge. The ban expired in 1972.

In 1976 he participated in the Glen Grey election after the annexation to Transkei of the territory following its excision from the Ciskei the previous year.

He was beaten, with Mr E Z Booie, Mr D D Tezapi and Mr J Mbalo winning the three seats.



By David Albino

THE University of Cape Town's official student newspaper, Varsity, has been threatened with permanent banning by the Government.

Already two of this year's three issues have been banned by the Directorate of Publications.

In giving reasons for the banning the directorate warns of the possibility that all future issues of Varsity could be banned.

The action against the newspaper has left the two co-editors, Richard Wicksteed and Chris Russell, 'very worried' and has forced them to adopt a policy of self-censorship before publication, they say.

'The result was,' they said this week, 'that our third edition was not a good one.'

'We've had to tone it down, shifting the emphasis from theoretical articles to in-depth and news reporting.'

The two editors are also worried that the 'concer-

# UGT PRES FEARS PERMANENT BAN Editors adopt 'self-censorship'

ted action' against the student Press could result in universities publishing 'little more than wishy-washy rags.'

According to Mr Wicksteed a number of student publications are being investigated by the police regularly.

'We've had at least six raids in a few weeks during which police have confiscated such things as

past issues and printers' requisition forms.

'This type of action and the banning are worrying us. We consider we are putting out an official student newspaper. We try to cover issues relevant to students, but we can't understand why we keep getting banned.'

'It's difficult for us to put out a newspaper we don't think will get

banned as it is really a matter of interpretation.'

The two editors feel the banning is an attempt to silence critical debate on the campus. 'Many other areas have already been silenced and with the threat of a ban on all future issues of Varsity the authorities are not far away from silencing us.'

Student Representative Council President Mr

Steve Kahanovitz said the banning seemed to be an attempt to stop communication on the campus.

'If necessary other means will have to be found to communicate. There are certain things which should be said and we will continue saying them.'

In giving reasons for the banning the director-

ate says the newspaper serves a useful purpose but it is 'a pity it sees one of its tasks as that of adopting a leftist-radical viewpoint, which is often an euphemism for communism or radical socialism.'

It also criticises the use of certain words which it describes as 'offensive to most educated persons and these would include decent youngsters at educational institutions who have an aversion to the puerile scatological exhibitionism of some of their less mature colleagues.'



# Case against Helen Joseph withdrawn

*Cape Times 29/5/78*

①328

Own Correspondent

~~(2)337~~

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Attorney-General of the Free State has decided to withdraw a subpoena against 73-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph "on account of her age".

She was served with a second subpoena nearly three weeks after she served a two-week sentence for refusing to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela. She was due to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on Thursday.

But on Friday her attorneys were told by the senior public prosecutor in Bloemfontein, Mr J W J Steyn, that the Attorney-General, Mr M E Tucker, had decided to withdraw the subpoena.

Two other women face jail terms for refusing to answer similar questions.

ARGUS 328  
29/5/78  
3

## SA exile ill, but reported dead

The Argus Africa News  
Service

GABORONE. — While the South African exile Marius Schoon was ill in a Gaborone hospital, his father-in-law, Mr Jack Curtis, received a telephone call on Saturday saying Mr Schoon was dead, according to friends of his here. They said they were told by Mr Curtis the caller said he was telephoning from a Botswana hospital to notify Mr Schoon's next of kin of his death.

### HIS SISTER

Mr Curtis then told Mr Schoon's relatives, including his sister and daughter in Natal, who immediately set out for Johannesburg on their way to Botswana.

Mr Curtis himself went to Botswana, only to find Mr Schoon was not dead, but in hospital with malaria.

Mrs Curtis was in Botswana last week caring for their daughter, Jeanette, who has been ill.

Mr Jack Curtis is convinced that the untrue report was spread maliciously and says he has reached a conclusion about the identity of the person who sent it.

He said Mr Schoon's condition was improving.

Mr Schoon married Jeanette Curtis after he had served a 12-year jail sentence for sabotage in South Africa.

# Ex-Robben Island 2 held in EL

31/5/78  
(32A) NI

EAST LONDON — Two former Robben Island prisoners and a woman whose husband is serving 18 years on Robben Island have been detained by the Security Police here.

Mr. Sorie William (Tywakadi) Moses, who came from Port Elizabeth before he was resettled in Mdantsane after his release from Robben Island, has been in detention since May 15.

He served on Robben Island for being a member of the ANC between 1965 and 1970.

Mr. Hobana was imprisoned from 1964 to 1967. He came from Cradock before being settled in Mdantsane. He is a father of seven children.

Mrs. Mirriam Kondoti (Mgabala) has been detained since May 25. She was detained for almost a year in 1963 and

gave birth in detention. Her husband, Mr. Malcomess Kondoti, is serving the 14th year of an 18-year sentence for sabotage. They have five children.

Meanwhile, in Kroonstad, a magistrate has banned a protest meeting against increased rents and Security Police have detained two teachers.

The magistrate said yesterday he had reason to believe the "public peace would be seriously endangered" if township residents started a series of protest meetings today.

The teachers detained are Mr. Daniel Sesele, a former Turfloop law student, and Mr. Ephraim Mpho.

In Johannesburg, Mr. Phil Mtimkhulu, one of two detained journalists of The Voice newspaper, has been released. Mrs. Juby Mayet is still in detention. — DDR-SAPA.



# TOTALITARIANISM BANNINGS

JUNE 1978 — DEC. 1978.

# 'Recuse' plea refused

MBABANE — Three members of the banned South African Pan-Africanist Congress appeared in the Swaziland High Court yesterday for allegedly possessing Russian sub-machine-guns.

They were arrested in a surprise police raid near Hlatikulu, in the Siselweni district, in February this year.

They are Mr. Joseph Mngomezulu, Mr. Richard Malinga and Mr. John Mvelase.

Defence counsel Mr. Musa Shongwe made an urgent appeal for the High Court judge to recuse himself because he is a South African and this could affect his impartiality in the case. The judge, Mr. Charles Nathan, refused the application.

Mr. Shongwe argued that the accused were "freedom fighters." The guns were to be used mainly against the Whites in South Africa where the judge's relatives live.

But the judge said his oath to serve the Government and any person without prejudice was binding. Even if the case was being heard in South Africa, the judge would not recuse himself on the grounds of the defence counsel's submissions.

The three were allegedly found with two AK47 sub-machine-guns, magazines for the guns, medical supplies and training equipment.

Mr. Shongwe said the guns came from Tanzania and were en route to South Africa.

The three accused have pleaded not guilty. — (Sapa.)

# Journalist acquitted

6/6/78 DO  
328

JOHANNESBURG — A Johannesburg journalist, Mr Don Mattera, was acquitted in the magistrate court here yesterday of breaking his banning order five times by attending meetings.

Acquitting Mr Mattera, 43, a sub-editor on the Star, at the end of the State's case, the magistrate, Mr J. A. van Dam, said: "Clearly the (State) witnesses were obstructive."

Earlier, Mr Van Dam ordered a State witness, Mr Ebrahim Patel, being examined by the prosecutor, to stop being deliberately obtuse.

At a previous hearing the State witnesses who gave evidence yesterday had refused to testify but later agreed to do so after they had sought legal ad-

vice.

It was alleged that Mr Mattera, who was banned in 1973, attended or addressed four meetings in Lenasia and one at his home.

Earlier yesterday a State witness, Mr N. J. Pumah, said that in October 1977 he attended a variety show rehearsal in Lenasia. He could not say with certainty whether Mr Mattera was among those present.

"A black peoples' sports council" was discussed and the idea of playing normal sport in a abnormal society mentioned.

The drawing-up of a letterhead for the organisation and the question of whether to send letters to Mr Peter Hain and Muhammad Ali was also discussed. — SAPA.



RDM 6/6/78 (328)

# Ban charges: Mattera freed

Staff Reporter

MR Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, was acquitted in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on five charges of breaking his banning order.

In acquitting Mr Mattera, the magistrate, Mr J A van Dam, said witnesses in the case had been obstructive.

Eight State witnesses had previously refused to give evidence at Mr Mattera's trial but testified after consulting counsel.

Mr Mattera pleaded not guilty.

He was charged with attending gatherings between September and November last year at Coronationville Hospital, the Administration Building in Lenasia and his house in Eldorado Park.

A witness, Mr E. Patel, said that during October 1977 he might have gone to the Administration Building in Lenasia. No meeting was held there although there was a rehearsal.

He did not know Mr

Mattera and did not think he was there at the time, he said.

Mr Patel was warned by the magistrate to "stop being deliberately obtuse".

Another witness, Dr Massod Tar-Mahomed said he and others had held informal gatherings at the Lenasia Administration Buildings.

He saw Mr Mattera in the vicinity of the administration building on one occasion.

Mr Van Dam acquitted Mr Mattera because of lack of evidence against him.

328  
**BPC goods  
7/6/78  
for auction**

Property which belonged to organisations banned last October is being auctioned at John Vorster Square later this month.

On June 27 a Johannesburg auction firm will auction off goods belonging to nine banned organisations, including the Black People's Convention.

The organisations — many of them black consciousness groups — were banned on October 19 last year as part of a massive wave of bannings and detentions.

A spokesman for the auction firm said they had yet to receive a full list of the property involved but said most of the items were office equipment.

# Nusas newspaper banned

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Publications Directorate has banned the latest edition of the Nusas newspaper, National Student, which was produced by Rhodes University students.

Notification of the ban came in a telegram sent on Monday to the printers of the newspaper in Grahamstown.

The telegram said the paper was banned because of obscene material and material that might endanger the welfare and

good order of the State.

This is the second edition of National Student to appear this year. The first edition, produced by Witwatersrand University students in March, was also banned.

Six thousand copies of the second edition have already been distributed on the five South African English-speaking university campuses.

The national coordinator of the newspaper, Rhodes University journalism student

Gordon Cramb, said yesterday he regarded the banning as part of a massive Government crackdown on the English student press.

This was coupled with intimidatory measures like this week's raid on the University of Cape Town's SRC and Nusas offices by Security Police, he said. — DDC.

TV, Entertainment . . . 4, 5

Parliament . . . 7 Class



# Transkei rethink on banned books

the follow

used on them:

contumelia

UMTATA — Books and publications banned by the South African Government in Transkei before independence are to be submitted to the Publications Committee here for scrutiny.

Act, the Transkeian Department of Interior had established the machinery whereby all books and publications banned before independence could be submitted to the Publications Committee for scrutiny.

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During question time in the Transkei National Assembly yesterday, Mr H. H. Zibi, member for Mount Fletcher, asked that in view of Transkei independence, what the attitude of the Government was on books and other literature banned by the South African Government.

DDR.

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compellit, non amicus tuus ero,

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The Acting Minister of Interior, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said after independence, the Department of Interior became responsible for the implementation of the South African Publications Act of 1974. After independence, this Act was superseded by the Transkei Publications Act of 1977.

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parvum Hannibalem iureiurando adegit?

adegit Hamilcar iureiurando?

is erat Hannibal tuus cum pater eum iureiurando adegit?

a amicus numquam erat Hannibal?

annos militavit Hannibal sub hoc sacramento?

adduxit?

# SP assaulted hospitalised Black, claim

7/6/78 (328)  
**Mercury Reporter**

DURBAN Security Police have been interdicted by a Supreme Court judge from assaulting a detainee, Ernest Sabelo Ngobese, being held in Durban under Section Six of the Terrorism Act since December.

The order by Mr. Justice Didcott in the Supreme Court, Durban, followed an urgent application by the 26-year-old detainee's father, Mr. Aaron Ngobese, on Monday.

In terms of the order, the former Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr. W. M. van den Berg, or the chief magistrate of Durban or a magistrate designated by him is to interview Mr. Ernest Ngobese in detention and report back to the Court.

## Cause

The chief District Surgeon of Durban, or a medical officer designated by him, was also directed to examine Mr. Ngobese in detention and to report on his physical and mental condition.

Cause must be shown by the Minister and Commissioner of Police on July 3 why the order should not be made final.

In an affidavit supporting the application, Mr. Aaron Ngobese said his son was detained on December 8 and he saw his son again on May 20 in Durban's Addington Hospital after being summoned to Security headquarters.

Before seeing his son, "a certain Botha" of the Security Police told him that his son was ill and had been admitted to a White hospital because the police wanted him to have better treatment than he could receive at a hospital for Blacks.

He said Mr. Botha had told him that he should not be alarmed to find his son's face swollen as this was caused by his medical treatment. Mr. Botha also warned him that if he consulted a lawyer or had an account of what he was about to see published in the Press, he would forfeit any privilege to see his son again.

## Swollen

When he was taken in the ward he found his son's face swollen below the eyes, around the mouth and below the chin and he seemed to experience great difficulty and pain when speaking.

When Mr. Ernest Ngobese told his father that he was in hospital because of Security Police assaults, Mr. Botha placed a tape recorder between father and son and warned that Ernest should not talk about policemen.

A worker at Addington Hospital, Mrs. Grace Basi, said the name on Mr. Ernest Ngobese's medical chart attached to his bed was Stephen Dlamini. His face was unmarked when she first saw him in Ward 11B on the 11th floor of the hospital.

## Affidavit

In her affidavit she said she heard sounds of a struggle coming from inside the room where Mr. Ernest Ngobese was being kept under guard by two armed White men whom she presumed to be policemen.

Later she looked through the doorway and saw Mr. Ngobese lying on the floor.

"There was blood on the floor in the region of his face and head," said Mrs. Basi.

Both guards were looking out of the window while a senior sister at the hospital, Sister Watson, was cleaning blood off the floor, she said.

Mr. Aaron Ngobese's lawyer, Mr. Griffiths Mxenge, said in an affidavit that he and two advocates had later interviewed the hospital's medical superintendent Dr. J. Vorster, who denied that a struggle had taken place in Mr. Ngobese's room or that his face was swollen.

Following a request, Dr. Vorster called for the patient's file but was told by his secretary that the file could not be found.



# Wits student paper banned

CAPE TOWN — From today it will be an offence to possess "Wits Student" of February 20, 1978, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

According to a notice to be published in the Government Gazette today, it will also be an offence to possess "March 21st 1960: Sharpeville" and a pamphlet "Terror in Namibia?"

The names of the author or producer are given respectively as "SDA, University of Natal, Durban" and "SRC Press, University of Cape Town."

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

The Set (Gwen Davis); Blind Date (Jerzy Kosinski); Dreaming of Babylon (Richard Brautigan); Upon the Pun (Patrick Hughes and Paul Hammond); Sputnik No. 5, May 1978 (Novosti Press Agency, Moscow).

Het Zwarte Verzet voor en na Soweto de Vuist van het ANC (Nkosazana, Dlamini, Yusuf, Kallie, Sikosi Mji, Alfred Nzo and Oliver Tambo); South Africa and US multi-national corporations (Ann and Neva Seidman); Allorto Bakery and Confectionery 1978 calendar with nude female figure "Harvest Maiden" (Unknown); Kyalami Bearings Pty Limited 1978 Calendar (Printed in Japan); Re-Veal Blue Photograph (Unknown); Blueboy — Vol. XIV, November 1977 (also every subsequent edition) (Blueboy Incorporated, of Florida, Florida).

From today it will be an offence to possess the following:

Wits Student — 20 Feb 1978 No 2 (SRC, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg); Sechaba — Vol 12, first quarter 1978 (African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania); Opinions — No 3, October 1977 (World Federation of Trade Unions, Czechoslovakia);

March 21st, 1960: Sharpeville (SDA, University of Natal, Durban); Millions Against Millions: The people against apartheid (Free Southern Africa Committee, Alberta); Kommunisten — January/February 1978 (Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Amsterdam); How (Voice of Woman) — first quarter 1978 (ANC, SA women's section, Lusaka).

Women's Home Companion — April 1978, Vol 2, No 2 (Stories Layouts and Press Inc, New York); The Best of Playgirl Vol 1 (Playgirl Inc, Los Angeles); Terror in Namibia? — pamphlet (SRC Press, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch). — Sapa.



9/6/78 228 R10M

## 'Magersfontein' to remain banned

By ROY DEVENISH  
Pretoria Bureau

"MAGERSFONTEIN, O  
Magersfontein" will remain  
banned, three Pretoria  
Supreme Court judges ruled  
yesterday.

In a judgment handed  
down yesterday the judges  
ruled that although the  
Appeal Board had failed  
to take the likely reader  
into account in deciding  
whether the book was of-  
fensive to public morals,  
it had acted correctly by  
not doing so in regard to  
possible offence caused to

religious feelings or con-  
victions of a population  
group.

The judgment of Mr  
Justice Boshoff, Mr Jus-  
tice Myburgh and Mr Jus-  
tice Van der Walt, fol-  
lows a review of the Ap-  
peal Board decision to ban  
the book by Etienne le  
Roux, last year.

The Appeal Board had  
ruled that the excessive  
use of God's name could  
be offensive to Christians.  
The judges found that the  
board had acted correctly  
by judging the effect of

the book on Christian atti-  
tudes and feelings, and not  
by what the likely reader  
would feel.

Therefore the board had  
acted correctly in ban-  
ning the book.

However they also rul-  
ed that the board had  
erred in not taking the  
likely reader into account  
in dealing with the ques-  
tion of undesirability.

The likely reader was a  
factor which had to be  
considered when dealing  
with the nature and degree  
of undesirability.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1173

9 June 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10<sup>ter</sup> OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10<sup>ter</sup> of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Adler, David.....	205a Jan Smuts Avenue/-laan, Parktown North/-Noord, Johannesburg	5/5/78	28/2/83
Jordaan, Michael Mathew.....	11 Molena Street/-straat, Eldorado Park.....	10/5/78	30/4/83
Nettleton, Clive James Lee.....	55 10th Street/10de Straat, Parkhurst, Johannesburg....	6/5/78	28/2/83
Ngakane, Lucas.....	582 Moletsane, Soweto.....	16/5/78	30/4/83

## DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1173

9 Junie 1978

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10<sup>ter</sup> VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10<sup>ter</sup> van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

of Sprocas (Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society), Johannesburg, 1972.

Co-editor with Dominique Perrot of Outlook on a Century : South Africa 1870-1970, Lovedale Press and Sprocas, 1973.

"The political implications for Blacks of economic changes now taking place in South Africa. In Change in Contemporary South Africa, ed. Leonard Thompson and Jeffrey Butler, University of California Press, 1975.

'An assessment of the English-speaking South African's contribution to the economy - Another point of view'. In English Speaking South Africa Today, ed. A. de Villiers, Oxford University Press, 1976.

Co-editor with Alide Kooy and Delia Hendrie of Farm Labour in South Africa, David Philip, Cape Town, 1976.

"Southern Africa 1936-1976" in Cambridge History of Africa Volume 8 (in preparation).

## Articles

"The raison d'etre of the church schools in South Africa", address to the Conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Private Schools of South Africa. Printed and privately circulated, 1967.

"Gold's forgotten men", Financial Mail (10.5.1968).

"Migrant Labour in Africa" and "The economics of migrant labour in South Africa". Two addresses to the Consultation on Migrant Labour and Church Involvement, Missiological Institute, Umpumulo, 1970.

"Bird's eye view of contemporary labour problems", address to the National Labour Conference, Cape Town, 1971, mimeo.

"Africans in Trade Unions?", address to the 18th Annual Conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Cape Town, 1972.

Implications of independence in South West Africa, Problems and Alternatives, Centre for Extra Mural Studies, University of Cape Town, 1975.



## 328 Magersfontein to stay banned rules court

PRETORIA — Etienne le Roux's novel *Magersfontein, O Magersfontein* will remain banned, three Supreme Court judges ruled yesterday in review of the Appeal Board's decision to ban the award-winning novel last year.

In their judgment, Mr Justice Boshoff, Mr Justice Myburgh and Mr Justice Van der Walt, found the Appeal Board had acted correctly in not taking the likely reader into account as far as blasphemous passages in the book were concerned.

The judges said the Publications Act stated a book could be declared undesirable if it was offensive to the religious feelings or convictions of a population group.

The Appeal Board had ruled that the excessive use of God's name could be offensive to the Christian population.

The judges found the board had acted correctly

by judging the effect of the book on Christian attitudes and feelings, and not by what the likely reader would feel.

Therefore, the board had acted correctly in banning the book, and the banning would remain, the judges ruled.

However, they also ruled that the board had erred in not taking the likely reader into account in dealing with the question of undesirability.

The likely reader was a factor which had to be considered when dealing with the nature and degree of undesirability, and the Appeal Board had acted wrongly by not taking such a person into account, the judges said.

The application to review the book was brought by the publishers, Human and Rousseau, who had contended that the Appeal Board had acted wrongly in banning *Magersfontein, O Magersfontein*. — DDC-SAPA.



# Now Kruger puts gag on Sibanda

CAPE TOWN — Mr S. Sibanda, an executive of Zapu and legal adviser to the Patriotic Front, was prohibited by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, from addressing a meeting on the University of Cape Town campus yesterday.

He had been invited by the university's Students' Representative Council.

On arriving at the doors of a packed lecture theatre, Mr Sibanda was stopped by Security Police who handed him a notice signed by Mr Kruger.

It said that in terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Sibanda was prohibited until June 30 from engaging in activities which endangered, or were calculated to endanger, the maintenance of public order in the Republic.

Mr Sibanda spoke at Wits University this week and also appeared on

SABC-TV on Wednesday

He is a lawyer in Bulawayo and was legal adviser to the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, at the Geneva conference in 1976.

Mr Gareth Griffiths, chairman of the Conservative Students Alliance, said it was unfortunate they were not given the chance to register their disapproval of Mr Sibanda's presence in South Africa at the planned meeting.

He said the audience contained enough anti-Patriotic Front students to let Mr Sibanda know his organisation had no support whatsoever except for a radical minority of sympathisers on English-medium campuses.

Mr Steve Kahanovitz, SRC president, said it was strange Mr Sibanda was allowed to speak at Wits and not on the campus of UCT. — SAPA.

# Mattera trial witnesses held

Staff Reporter

POLICE yesterday arrested six men who testified against a Johannesburg journalist acquitted this week on five charges of breaking his banning order.

The six State witnesses, who first refused to testify against Mr Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, gave evidence against him after consulting counsel.

Mr Mattera was acquitted in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Monday because of lack of evidence.

In acquitting him, the magistrate, Mr J. A. van Dam, said the witnesses in the case had been obstructive.

A police spokesman said yesterday the men would appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday on charges of defeating the ends of justice, alternatively of perjury.

The six are: Mr Rachid Moosa; Mr Shabier Rander; Mr Ibrahim Patel; Mr Mike Govender; Mr Neelan Poolen and Mr Solly Korani.

4 banned

THE names of four people served with notices prohibiting them from attending public gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act were published in Friday's Government Gazette.

They are: David Adler of 205A Jan Smuts Avenue, Parktown North, Johannesburg; Michael Mathew Jordaan of 11 Molena Street, Eldorado Park; Clive James Lee Nettleton of 55 10th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg; and Lucas Ngakane of 582 Moletsane, Soweto.—Sapa.



## Freed Poqo in Transkei

UMTATA: — The head of the security police in Transkei, Major M. Ngceba, said yesterday 27 members of the Poqo political organization who were convicted in the early 1960s for plotting to assassinate Chief Kaiser Matanzima had come back from Robben Island after serving 15-year sentences.

The men had been given a safe return to locations in western Tembuland.

Major M. Ngceba denied that the men had been banished to outlying areas of Transkei. He said they had been held in Butterworth after their release by the South African authorities during April, May and June this year.

He said no restrictions had been placed on the men, who were transported to western Tembuland by security police.

Sapa

CAPE TIMES 12/6/78

328

TABLE 19.

NYANGA EMPLOYER DORMITORIES - STATISTICAL DATA

1) DORMITORIES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13	14	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	31	32	34	35	36	41	42	43	44	45	46	48	49	50	51	73	74	75
1. Number of Beds		29	46	31	20	40	38	23	40	40	40	40	20	16	20	40	40	36	34	26	24	24	32	25	16	20	32	32	24	24	15	16	16	20	34	32	30	37	26	26	26	
2. Floors -		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cement		1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wooden		1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Stove		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Roof		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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# Judgment soon on The Voice

## Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT in the appeal against the banning of a March issue of the weekly ecumenical newspaper The Voice will be given later this week, a spokesman for the Appeal Board, said yesterday.

The Board, under Mr Justice Snyman, sat in Pretoria yesterday behind closed doors.

Volume 1, number 22 of The Voice, for the period March 9-14 of this year, was declared undesirable in a Government Gazette on April 7.

It was found undesirable under Section 47 (2) (D) and (E), which cover publications harmful to the relations between inhabitants of the Republic or is prejudicial to the safety of the State.

toilets or else-  
where  
Drains & Gutters  
Walls

None  
None  
Asbestos

37  
38  
39  
40

EMPLOYER DORMITORIES - STATISTICAL DATA

(page 50)

**THE ASSEMBLY.** — The banned magazine "Cosmopolitan" was among books confiscated from Dr. Denys Rhodie, the former Deputy Secretary for Information at Jan Smuts Airport in April; the Minister of Finance, Senator Oswald Horwood, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Horace van Rensburg (PF, Bryanston).

Dr. Denys Rhodie, brother of the Secretary for Information, Dr. Eschel

Shortly before his retirement he became involved in a controversy concerning non-declaration of goods at the customs section at Jan Smuts Airport.

Sen Hammond said yesterday other books confiscated from Dr Rhoadie at the airport were "The Naked Face", and "Stranger in the Mirror". — Say

iii) COMMON TO EACH SHED

Length	15'
Breadth	8'
Kitchen facilities	None
Sink inside	None
Lockers	None
Hot water in toilets or else- where	None
Drains & Gutters	None
Walls	Asbestos



By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE black weekly ecumenical newspaper, The Voice, was declared undesirable and banned by the Directorate of Publications yesterday.

The Directorate banned the newspaper's 4-11 May issue and all subsequent editions under the Publications Act. A notice of the banning is to appear in the Government Gazette today.

Seven issues of the newspaper have been banned so far, five were banned this year and two last year.

The newspaper's editor, Mr Revelation Ntola, was at John Vorster Square for questioning when news of the banning reached the newspaper's office. He was not aware of the banning until he reached his office.

He later described the banning of his newspaper as "shocking" and "high handed".

"The present Government has reached a stage where it will not tolerate any authentic black voice", Mr Ntola said.

"We have no doubt that the Government has entered an advanced stage of authoritarianism. We rejoice, nonetheless, that the contribution made by The Voice will find a page in our history."

The manager of The Voice, Mr Dennis Beckett, said the banning of the newspaper highlighted the lack of protection the newspaper had, unlike other South African newspapers.

"We applied to the Newspaper Press Union 14

# Now The Voice has been silenced

16/6/78  
328

month ago. The NPU's delay in considering our application corresponded our problems. We were prepared to submit ourselves to the Press Council, he said.

The newspaper was going to appeal against the banning, he said.

The president of the NPU, Mr Hal Miller, said in reply: "I am not aware of the banning of The Voice. All I can say is that we are still considering their application."

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, and former editor of the banned World and Weekend World said: "I find it absolutely diabolical that any country that is prepared to respect the tenets of a free Press can have its newspapers closed down willy-nilly in this

way," reports UPI.

The assistant manager of The Voice, Mr Zakes Mofokeng, was released on Friday after being detained for a month under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

A sub-editor on the newspaper, Mrs Juby Mayet, is still in detention under the Internal Security Act. A columnist on the paper, Mr Phillip Mthimkulu, was questioned for nine hours recently on articles he had written while working for the Weekend World.

Unlike the World and Weekend World, The Voice was banned under the Publications Act. NPU newspapers do not fall under this act.

● See Picture Page 2

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A complete overhaul of all the existing ablution blocks is necessary.

It is suggested that an architectural team be engaged to draw up the specific details. However, it can be said at once that ablution blocks should conform to set requirements of hygiene as well as provide adequately for the basic needs of the men. The latter necessarily includes hot water, proper sinks, proper toilets with seats, and proper floor covering.

All dormitories should be fitted with gutters and proper drainage. A certain amount of concreting should also be considered. This should be sufficient for the men to walk both to the ablution blocks and to the road without having to tramp through mud. Once again designers should be consulted on a plan to improve the general surroundings which are presently grey and sterile for the most part lacking even occasional trees and grass. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.

Passport for  
banned man's  
widow

16/6/58 R.A.M.  
628  
DURBAN. — After being refused a passport five times in five years while her husband was alive, Mrs Marie Naicker was granted one this week — after the death of her husband.

The wife of the former banned leader of the Indian Congress, Dr Monty Naicker, said:

"I'm not particularly overjoyed. It would have been better if it had come while my husband was still alive."

She intends using the passport to travel to Australia this year to visit her daughter, Dr Vasugie Thambiran, in New South Wales. — Sapa.



# 'Karnaval', 'Biko Inquest', banned

CAPE TOWN. — The text of the play "Karnaval" by Pieter-Dirk Uys was declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications yesterday, together with the book "The Biko Inquest" by John Blair and Norman Fenton.

Notices to this effect will be published in today's Government Gazette.

Other undesirable publications include "Dome" May 3, 1978, No 4, by the University of Natal and "The Voice" (Vol 2, No 3, 11-14, 1978) by The Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund of Braamfontein. All subsequent editions of this publication were also banned.

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications or objects (names of authors or producers in brackets):

- The Golden Gun, (Gunslinger) (Charles C Garret), Ice Trap Terror (Nick Carter).
- Investment in Apartheid — March 1978 (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels).
- The House on the Hill (Jonathan Black), Bijeem — April 1978, No 4 (Bijeem, Deurne), October — 2-3, 1978 (October, Canada), Documents of the Third Annual Convention of the East Indian Defence Committee — December 31, 1977 (East Indian Defence Committee, Toronto).
- Objective: Justice — Vol 9, No 4, Winter 1977/78 (United Nations Office of Public Information, New York), Documents of the Ninth annual Conference of the Canadian Student Movement — March 11-9, 1978 (Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto), Blame Thierich and not the People for Racist Attacks (EIDC, WIPO and CPDC, Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto).
- Dome — May 3, 1978, No 4 (SRC, University of Natal, Durban), Inter-Continental Press — May 1, 1978, Vol 16, No 17, May 8, 1978, Vol 16, No 18 (Intercontinental Press, New York), Prole-

- tarlat is at the Centre of the Struggle against Racist Attacks (EIDC, WIPO and CPDC, Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto), The documents of the First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party — Organisation of Indian Marxist-Leninists abroad (Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto), Estonia '78 (Vladimir Raudsepp), Gabrielle (Theresa Conway), Petals of Blood (Ngugi wa Thiong'o), Critique — Vol 1, No 1, Spring 1973; No 3, Autumn 1974; No 4, Spring 1975; No 5; No 8, Summer 1977 (All by Critique, Glasgow, Scotland).
- Summit of Unity (Carmen Press, Oregon Village, Ikeja), The Voice — Vol 2, No 3, May 4-11, 1978 (Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein), News: Monthly Illustrated from the German Democratic Republic — 5/1978 (GDR — Africa Friendship Society/International Friendship League of the GDR, Berlin), From Feudalism to Capitalism — BB 1436,02, and cassette tape (Pacifica Tape Library, California), Felle-Facts — No 9 (NS Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg), Open letter of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile to the Communist Party of China (Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto), The Biko Inquest (John Blair and Norman Fenton), International Union of Students — Statement of Tense Situation in Namibia (International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia).
- International Union of Students — Statement on the Recent Aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by Racist South Africa (International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia), Nux — Number Three, Friday, 5th May 1978 (University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg), Text of the play "Karnaval" (Pieter-Dirk Uys).
- The Publications Appeal Board decided that the following publication is undesirable and has set aside the decision by a committee that the publication is not undesirable: Cox and McKay Electrical Engineering, 1978 calendar (Gifts and Calendars, Johannesburg).
- The following publications are declared undesirable as well as subsequent editions: Intercontinental Press, May 8, 1978, Vol 116, No 18 (Intercontinental Press, New York), Felle-Facts No 9 (NS Boerenasie, Pietermaritzburg), International Union of Students Statements (International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia), The Voice, Vol 2, No 3, May 4-11, 1978 (Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund, Braamfontein).
- The following publication was declared undesirable and possession prohibited: Bulletin Two (Bulletin One Editorial Board, UCT, UND, Wits University).
- From today it will be an offence to import, except on the authority of a permit, publications or objects issued by the International Union of Students, 17th November Street, 110 01 Prague 01, P.O. 8 58, Czechoslovakia. — Sapa.



## We all lose by this banning

**A**NOTHER newspaper has been struck down. The Voice, published weekly by the Ecumenical Trust Fund which features the SA Council of Churches, was banned yesterday.

Unlike World, Weekend World and Pro Veritate, which were banned under the Internal Security Act last October 19, The Voice has been silenced by means of action taken by the Directorate of Publications acting in terms of the Publications Act.

This is total censorship. A newspaper has simply been killed off, and without any reason being given.

That the Government did not like The Voice had been painfully evident even before yesterday: seven issues had previously been banned. A staff member, Ms Juby Mayet, is currently in detention. Another staff member was also detained two weeks ago but was released later the same day. The paper's assistant manager was released last Friday after a month in detention. The editor, Mr Revelation Ntola, has been questioned by the Security Police.

There are more than ample laws under which the Government can act against any newspaper or person believed to be doing

anything remotely wrong. The Nationalists have ensured that our Statute Book is chock full of security laws characterised by extraordinarily wide definitions of terrorism, sabotage, incitement to public violence or incitement to racial hostility. Any newspaper which puts a foot wrong can easily be prosecuted.

Yet, to our knowledge, no such charges were ever brought against The Voice. So exactly what heinous "crimes" did the newspaper perpetrate? Judged on the test of the armoury of laws available to the Government and their non-use, it is evident that The Voice is in the clear.

Which adds to the shock of its being banned.

The Press in South Africa is under siege. There has been a year-long erosion of liberty which has resulted in newspapers being increasingly hemmed in and prevented — whether directly or because they are inhibited by fear — from informing the public fully on what is happening.

Last October's bannings pushed us substantially further down this road. Yesterday's banning is yet another blow at Press freedom. All of us, Press and public, are the losers.

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bunks. Each employer should add a further wall across the front of these dividing walls complete with doors, which would thereby turn the dormitory into 'flatlets'. If this were done it would then provide some measure of privacy and keep out the wind. Present 'pondoks' often enclose a window. Where the rooms will not include a window the dormitory should be investigated to ascertain the possibility of altering the present window so that each room will have window space. All dormitories are in urgent need of paint, both inside and out, if only in the interests of cleanliness.

## Deneys silent on banned books

Staff Reporter  
DR Deneys Rhoodie, former deputy secretary of the Department of Information, yesterday refused to say whether any action had been taken against him for bringing banned books and a magazine into the country.

"That is my personal, private affair and I refuse to discuss it," he said.

The banned magazine "Cosmopolitan" and two books, "The Naked Face" and "Stranger in the Mirror", were confiscated from Dr Rhoodie at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from an overseas trip in April, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, told Parliament this week.

Mr J. J. de Goede, deputy secretary of the Department of Customs and Excise, would not comment yesterday on what action had been taken against Dr Rhoodie.

He said: "In such cases the person is normally given a choice. He can be dealt with departmentally. For example our department can impose a spot fine. Or, if he is not satisfied, he can choose to go to court."

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328

# CI's assets to be auctioned off

by MALANE BOSMAN

Assets of the Christian Institute, the 18 organizations banned by parliament on October 19 last will be auctioned at the Caledon police station on Thursday.

Assets confiscated at a black clothing factory and a West boutique, when it was seized by security police last week will also be auctioned.

The Sledgehammer Clothing Works in Albert Road and the Black Boutique in Somerset West, were closed because they were being financed by the Black Community Programmes, an organization which was also banned on October 19.

The liquidator, Mr W F Krugel, a Pretoria regional magistrate, will attend the public auction in Caledon Square. It will be held at 10am. Public viewing will be from noon tomorrow.

Yesterday Mr Krugel said the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, would designate a charity or scientific institution as beneficiary of the balance of funds after the banned organizations' debts had been paid.

The Woodstock clothing factory went bankrupt five months before it was closed down.

The owner at the time, Mr Ebrahim Linneveltdt, a member of the BCP asked for financial help. ISJACK

Investments (Pty) Ltd was then formed as a holding company to the factory.

The assets to be auctioned include women's clothing, electrical typewriters, a photostat and adding machine, heaters, a fan, a stove, a refrigerator, kitchen utensils, a floor polisher and vacuum cleaner, office furniture and filing cabinets, industrial sewing machines, steam irons and three cars.

most covered floors can in no sense be considered adequate. Some form of effective dormitory heating must also be installed. Whenever possible electric plugs should be fitted in all rooms so that the men can use electric heaters in their rooms if they wish to do so. Each room requires its own electric light. The dormitory at large, requires far more than one electric light.

All dormitories should have proper cooking facilities. What these should be can be ascertained by a survey of the men themselves. If nothing further is done however, at least the kitchen facilities should be completely separated from the rest of the dormitory. This can be done once again by the addition of an extra wall and door in those dormitories where there is only one partition wall, in such a way as to form a separate room. All kitchens should be fitted with aluminium sinks and provided with hot water.

A complete overhaul of all the existing ablution blocks is necessary.

It is suggested that an architectural team be engaged to draw up the specific details. However, it can be said at once that ablution blocks should conform to set requirements of hygiene as well as provide adequately for the basic needs of the men. The latter necessarily includes hot water, proper sinks, proper toilets with seats, and proper floor covering.

All dormitories should be fitted with gutters and proper drainage. A certain amount of concreting should also be considered. This should be sufficient for the men to walk both to the ablution blocks and to the road without having to tramp through mud. Once again designers should be consulted on a plan to improve the general surroundings which are presently grey and sterile for the most part lacking even occasional trees and grass. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.



## The Voice to appeal 328

JOHANNESBURG — The Editor of The Voice newspaper, Mr. Revelation Ntola, said yesterday he would appeal against the banning of his newspaper by the Directorate of Publications last week.

"We are working day and night for the appeal and I hope it will be heard soon," Mr. Ntola

said.

"While waiting for the appeal, we will keep our entire staff," he said. The newspaper has about 12 editorial staff members.

A sub-editor on the newspaper, Mrs. Juby Mayet, is still in detention under the Internal Security Act.

DDC.

# Kruger seeks dismissal of Woods action

DURBAN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, yesterday made an application to a judge here for the dismissal of a R75 000 defamation action brought against him by the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

Mr Justice Milne granted an alternative order, authorising notice to be served on Mr Woods through his East London attorneys.

He added that the granting of the order was not to be taken as an indication that the Minister was entitled to further particulars he was seeking from Mr Woods.

In August last year, Mr Woods instituted action against Mr Kruger for remarks made by the Minister at a National Party congress in Durban on August 13, 1976.

Mr Woods claimed the

tone of the Minister's statement indicated that he promoted and actively supported the black power and black consciousness movements, supported rioting, violence and bloodshed as a means of bringing about political change, and supported organisations that had promoted unrest in townships.

He said Mr Kruger's statement was actuated by malice and was entirely false. He claimed R75 000 damages.

A representative of the Deputy State Attorney, Mr C. Kieck, said he had asked Mr Woods' attorney for further particulars of the claim, but these had been refused.

Mr Woods had left the country and his Durban attorneys had withdrawn. They did not know if anyone else in the country represented Mr Woods. — DDC

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24/6/78  
Court told of  
Turner's  
death

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A 13 year-old girl sat cradling the head of her dying father in her lap and applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation after he was shot by an unknown assailant in the bedroom of his Bellair house, a Durban inquest magistrate heard yesterday.

This evidence was given in an affidavit by Miss Kathryn Thompson at the inquest into the death of banned University of Natal Lecturer, Dr Richard Albert David Turner, 36.

Dr Turner died after being shot in the chest at his home in Dalton Avenue, in the early hours of January 8 this year.

Miss Thompson, who lived in a cottage in the grounds of Dr Turner's home said she and Dr Turner and his two daughters had supper together the previous night.

Later she went to her cottage. Soon after midnight Miss Thompson said she heard a loud bang which seemed to come from the direction of the house.

She went to see what had happened and heard Dr Turner's 13-year-old daughter, Jann, shouting for her.

"She shouted that there had been a 'letter bomb' or something." Miss Thompson said she found Dr Turner lying face down in the archway between the kitchen and lounge, in a pool of blood.

The magistrate ruled Dr Turner died as a result of a bullet wound, caused by a person whose name was unknown.

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## 'Woods has gone mad'

DONALD WOODS' relegation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, as a leader, to the level of Chief Kaiser Matanzima in his book on the late Steve Biko showed that Mr Woods had been driven mad by the South African Government's mad actions.

Chief Buthelezi, who scored a whopping 43.8% in a West German academic survey on the popularity of Black leaders, said

328 gndfx 25/6/78  
this yesterday, adding that the survey's result had been a heaven-sent refutation of Mr Wood's madness in saying he was a leader without a powerful following.

"I don't blame Donald Woods," he said, "it is the situation here which makes a nice little middle-class man like him, earning about R30 000 a year, to go mad and join in dividing the Black community."

328

## Woods role to Newman

LONDON — Exiled former Daily Dispatch editor Mr. Donald Woods doesn't look much like movie star Paul Newman but there's every chance the world will become convinced he does next year.

Film producer Carl Foreman has cast Mr. Newman in a film about Mr. Woods' life as an editor in South Africa and his friendship with the late Steve Biko. It will include his family's escape from South Africa.

As the basis for the script, Mr. Foreman is using Mr. Woods' book, *Biko*, together with lengthy interviews with Mr. Woods and his wife, Wendy.

Carl Foreman has approached Jane Fonda to play Wendy Woods and Sydney Poitier as Steve Biko.

Due to start shooting in California later this year, the film is also likely to go on location to Southern Africa — although not to South Africa itself.

A director has not yet been appointed, but Greek director Costa-Gavras, who made the much admired political film *Z*, has been suggested.

DDC



## KEY

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AIRPORT ►

# Property of banned sold

By JON QWELANE

ALL furniture and other property belonging to organisations banned during the nationwide clampdown on October 19 last year, was sold out by early afternoon yesterday at an auction sale at John Vorster Square.

A spokesman for Mine Auctioneers, which conducted the auction, said bidding had been fast. He said he could not tell if the items were being sold at bargain prices "because opinions differ as to what a bargain is".

The proceeds from the sale will go to the State, since all assets and property belonging to a ban-

ned organisation automatically become State-owned as soon as the banning becomes effective.

Among the items sold were office desks, chairs, cabinets, adding machines, printing machines and typewriters.

They belonged to the Black Peoples' Convention, the Union of Black Journalists, the Christian Institute, the South African Students Organisation, the South African Students Movement and the Black Community Programmes.

The organisations are among the 18 banned in the crackdown aimed mostly at the black consciousness movements.

The State froze at least R300 000 at the time of the bannings last year.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the final decision rests with the Minister to nominate scientific or charitable organisations to which the assets can be given.

Mr. W F Krugel, the liquidator appointed by Mr J T Kruger, Minister of Police, refused to comment last night.

## Maid off?

LOS ANGELES. — Mr Roger Smith told police yesterday that a burglar had broken a window to enter his house, made his bed, and left without taking anything. — UPI.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Trevor Bissaker, newsbills by John Ryan, headlines and subediting by John Paterson, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

SECTION 1

SECTION 4



No. 1329

30 June 1978

**PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)**

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

No. 1329

328

30 Junie 1978

**AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)**

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomstê by te woon:

Name Náam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Vandeyar, Reggie Pakiry.....	13D First Avenue/Eerste Laan, Greyville, Lenasia, Johannesburg	2/6/78	31/5/83
Nanabhai, Shirish and Fakir Jasmath.....	59 Crown Road/ weg, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.....	7/6/78	31/5/80

*Riders 30/1/28*

# No to black writer talks

328

By CHARLIE MOGALE

THE first annual conference of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) which was scheduled for Port Elizabeth this weekend, has been banned.

The banning order of the conference was yesterday served on Mr. Mono Badula, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth branch of Wasa, and on the manager of the hotel where the conference was to be held.

Mr. Mono was allegedly called to the Sanlam Building, the Security Police headquarters in Port Elizabeth, where he was questioned by Colonel J. Goosen.

A file on Wasa was produced and Mr. Mono was told that the Security Police knew "all about the activities of the association" and what it was up to. He was told that the police had battled for two years to quell the unrests in Port Elizabeth, and they would not allow the association to stir them up again.

The banning order, which was issued by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr. C. B. van Zyl, said the conference was banned because the magistrate had reason to believe the public peace would be "seriously" endangered.

This was in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.



# Magistrate bans black journalists' meeting

PORT ELIZABETH — The second congress of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) which was to have been held in a hotel in Korsten here tomorrow and Sunday, has been banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The order banning the meeting was handed to Mr. Mono Badela, chairman of the Wasa branch in Port Elizabeth, by a Major Fischer, of the security police at 11 am yesterday.

Three security policemen called on Mr. Badela and took him to their offices where he was handed a copy of the order signed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr. C.B. van Zyl.

When Mr. Badela inquired about the order, he

was referred to the head of the security police here, Col. P.J. Goosen. He was told a similar order had been served on the manager of the hotel in which the meeting was to be held.

"Col. Goosen told me he and his men had worked hard for two years trying to quell disturbances in Port Elizabeth and many lives had been lost and property damaged during the disturbances," Mr. Badela said.

"He felt the meeting would stir up trouble and warned me of serious trouble if it took place," he added.

The order stated public safety would be "seriously endangered" if the meeting were to be held

and banned it from 8 am tomorrow to 7.59 am on Monday.

Wasa is an organisation of black journalists and writers.

Mr. Clive Emdon, speaking on behalf of South African Associated Newspaper journalists in Johannesburg, said it was clear the government saw the black news media as one of their primary opponents.

"The Government is determined to silence all media to which the black population have access, except for its SABC," he said. "It sees the black news media as one of the primary opponents of its Draconian system." — DDR:SAPA.

## Ban on Voice lifted

JOHANNESBURG — The ban on The Voice has been lifted.

The black ecumenical newspaper's manager, Mr. Dennis Beckett, confirmed yesterday the Directorate of Publications had lifted the ban.

The Voice, a weekly newspaper, was declared undesirable on June 15 when the May 4 and all subsequent editions were banned. It was the seventh time the newspaper had been banned during the past two years.

Mr. Beckett said he had appealed against the banning on Monday. A proviso of the unbanning was that the Directorate of Publications would have to be provided with a copy of each issue within 12 hours of publication.

Production had already been started on the next issue, which would be printed next Tuesday and be on sale on Thursday, Mr. Beckett said. — SAPA.



**Two banned 1/7/28**

PRETORIA **DP** Notices have been served on two people prohibiting them from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to yesterday's Government Gazette.

They are Reggie Pakiry Vandeyar of Lenasia and Shirish Nanabhai, alias Jasmath Fakir, of Fordsburg, Johannesburg. The first five years and for two years.

# Black writers lash Woods

DURBAN — Mr Donald Woods, the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, was criticised by the Writers Association of South Africa at the weekend over his book and film on the late Steve Biko.

The criticism of Mr Woods, who after being banned fled the country, was contained in a resolution passed at the Wasa congress which was held here after it was banned in Port Elizabeth.

Wasa represents 150 of the 200 black journalists in South Africa.

The resolution read: Donald Woods is irrelevant to the black struggle and to black journalism.

The organisation called on all countries supporting the black cause to reject him.

In another resolution Wasa deplored the action of the British government in granting asylum to Mr

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The resolution read: Donald Woods is irrelevant to the black struggle and to black journalism.

The organisation called on all countries supporting the black cause to reject him.

In another resolution Wasa deplored the action of the British government in granting asylum to Mr Woods and not to a genuine victim of the South African situation, Mr Wiseman Khuzwayo.

Mr Woods, at present on a series of speaking tours in countries abroad recently wrote a book on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in police custody.

Other Wasa resolutions taken at the weekend included:

- Condemnation of South African newspapers which Wasa says are exploiting black journalists and freelance writers and which recruited a few black journalists in relation to the population.

- Non acceptance of International Federation of Journalists membership if the white Southern African Society of Journalists was given such membership.

Wasa refused to accept the SASJ and would have nothing to do with it.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa was re-elected unopposed and Mr Phil Mthimkhulu was elected vice-president and national organiser -- DDC.



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## EDITORIAL OPINION

## Anti-Woods campaign

Attacks on the credibility of Mr Donald Woods, emanating initially mainly from pro-government quarters, have lately come from other, unexpected directions.

Whereas during the period of his banning and within the first few months of his self-exile from this country the attacks came chiefly from the white Right, there have recently been surprising signs of disenchantment with Mr Woods from individuals and organisations ostensibly representative of the black Left.

It is almost as though there could be a well-orchestrated campaign across the whole spectrum of lights and shades of political opinion in this country aimed at discrediting a man who is now prevented by the laws of South Africa from defending himself or answering back.

To what extent it is succeeding it is difficult to assess. There are probably many people who secretly still respect Mr Woods but who are afraid now to champion him openly.

Which gives a decided advantage to those who either genuinely or for some devious reasons of their own are prepared to villify him. Whatever their motives are, the attacks are distasteful in the circumstance that these people know Mr Woods cannot respond.

The least that should be expected of Mr Woods' critics is that they should publicly identify themselves by name (as was not done in the case of the reported indictment of his conduct released by the Writers Association of South Africa in Durban) and also seek the permission of the Minister of Justice to allow them to invite Mr Woods to reply publicly through the South African Press.

South Africans are entitled to hear both sides of the story. Donald Woods' point of view is more relevant than ever to the argument, particularly as he is now known to be devoting all his energies overseas to painting a picture of South Africa's troubles as he sees them and is reported to be winning a lot of support.

He has become in self-exile a very sharp thorn in the side of the South African Government and the pain has spread to the country as a whole.

It is one thing to try to destroy his credibility in South Africa; it is entirely another to persuade people to go against him overseas. Nor will that formidable anti-South African front be prepared even to listen to what is being said here unless the opportunity is given to Mr Woods to answer the charges through his own country's media.

4/7/78-50  
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# Woods attack unfair says Editor

EAST LONDON — The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, told the Daily News of Durban yesterday that he was surprised that the Writers' Association of South Africa had attacked exiled former editor Mr Donald Woods in the way it did in Durban at the week-end.

Mr Farr was phoned early yesterday for his comments on the attack.

He said: "I know of no writer in the country who campaigned harder and more eloquently for the cause of non-racialism. To say now, as Wasa does, that he is irrelevant to what it calls 'a black struggle' is also astonishing, in view of his continuing campaign overseas to focus attention on racial inequality in South Africa."

"Has Wasa forgotten why Donald Woods is overseas? Has it forgotten that it was because of his dedication to the cause of non-racialism that he found himself eventually in total conflict with the Government and suffered the penalty of being banned from doing his job as an editor or from making his voice heard?"

"He chose to leave the country rather than submit to this sort of treatment — a decision that must have been hard for him and his family to make in view of their love of South Africa."

"As far as Wasa's reference to him as an 'opportunist' is concerned, those of us who worked with him, black and white, know the depth of his sincerity."

"He was not a man who paid lip service to non-racialism. He practised it, and had many black friends. An example was his friendship with the late Steve Biko, whom he honoured as a great man and whom he regarded as a great friend."

The allegation made at the Wasa meeting that Mr Woods had done nothing to improve the positions of black journalists on his staff was patently a false accusation, said Mr Farr. The Daily Dispatch, when Mr Woods was editor and continuing today, had never discriminated between black and white journalists. Journalists were treated according to merit and indeed there were some black journalists in senior positions to whites. One of them was editor of the Friday weekly paper Indaba.

"I would like to add that not all our editorial staff are members of the Southern African Society of Journalists nor do we discriminate among them because of this. No journalist is either penalised or favoured, dependent on membership of the SASJ."

"We do not run a closed shop."

Mr Farr was sure that Mr Woods was genuinely respected and missed by his former staff colleagues. He said he was not aware that any members of staff were members of Wasa.

The vice-president of the Border region of the SASJ, Mr Peter Davis, said he was most surprised at the attack on Mr Woods.

"While we do not wish to clash with our journalist colleagues, we must take issue with them on their attack on an editor who championed the cause against discrimination of any sort."

"While the members of Wasa are entitled to their opinions, I am disappointed that nobody appeared to have the courage to put his name to the motion which tackled a man who is unable to defend his own name because he has been banned, presumably through the stands that he did take," Mr Davis said.

— DDR

Editorial Opinion, page 8.

## Banned man an SC

DURBAN — An advocate here, Mr Hassan Mall, has become the first black senior counsel in Natal, and the second in the country.

A former banned person, Mr Mall qualified as an advocate through the University of Cape Town in 1951. The only practising black advocate before

that was the late Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr Mall served as joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress and was banned in 1962.

The other black SC, Mr Ismail Mohammed, was appointed recently as a judge in Botswana. — SAPA.



DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1430

7 Julie 1978

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE IN-  
GEVOLGE ARTIKEL 107ER VAN DIE WET OP  
BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN  
1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1430

328

7 July 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF  
SECTION 107E OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10*ter* of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Chiloane, Abel Tiphoko.....	C842 Zone 11, Seshego.....	20/6/78	30/6/83

[illegible]

number of figures giving each a simple and expressive gesture, and by means of light and shade, placing each solidly within the frame and into appropriate relation to all other figures; so to Giotto's time art had striven to express high religious truth symbolically; to Giotto, divine figures, though they are handled no less devoutly, than before, appear human. The gain in power and plasticity was enormous.

Giotto's fame matched his pioneering role. He did the Arena Chapel in Padua, a compact group of over forty scenes on four walls, between 1304 and 1313; later he worked in Rome in Assisi and in Florence, where in addition to painting, he designed the campanile of the cathedral, and where he died, much honored, in 1337.

*Civic Art: The Early Quattrocento in Florence*

Giotto's younger brothers over the rest of the thirteenth-century mortuous disciples all over Italy—some, like Andrea Oragna remarkably gifted—rejoined Giotto's devices<sup>51</sup> and worked within his limits. The art historian Alfred Moes has conjectured that the Black Death of 1348 awakened a sense of guilt and fear among the fortunate survivors discouraging experimentation and inviting religious conservatism, certainly, the plague decimated the young, promising artists.<sup>52</sup> Whatever the reasons, it was not until the beginning of the quattrocento that artists outdistanced Giotto. But then change came in a rush: Florence witnessed a concentrated outpouring of creativity in all the arts, which made Giotto's earlier radicalism seem tame.

This beneficent explosion aroused such passionate interest and was so dependent on public participation, that it is not too much to call it a movement of civilit . Florentines had taken pride in their great buildings for centuries; all their art was somehow involved with public events—the gilds' assumption of political power or deliverance from Milanese aggression. The Baptistery, therefore, not merely of baptisms but of important celebration, and processions had been started in the middle of the eleventh century, probably on earlier foundations; the legends that formed around this octagonal structure vividly testify to its prominent place in Florentine consciousness. It was the cloth-imparters' gild—the most prominent, most powerful, and most affluent of the greater gilds—that was in charge of decorating and preserving the Baptistery. In 1296 the foundations were laid for a new cathedral, next to the Baptistery, and three years later in 1299, for what is today called the Palazzo Vecchio—both designed by Arnolfo di Cambio. Other structures, only less prominent than these, grew in the city in the course of the trecento, and with all of them the

# Foreign acclaim for Mandela and Naude

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Deputy Political Editor

TWO of South Africa's most prominent banned persons, Mrs Winnie Mandela and Dr Beyers Naude, have been honoured by overseas organisations.

Mrs Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, has been invited to address the British United Nations' Association on the 30th

anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Dr Naude, former head of the now-banned Christian Institute, has been named the winner of a prize worth about R4450 by the Swedish Free Church. The prize is for reconciliation and development.

Mrs Mandela was chosen to address a human rights meeting in London on De-

cember 6. Dr Naude has been asked to receive his award in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 24 and 25.

As restricted persons, neither may leave the magisterial area in which they live without special permission from the authorities. Neither has a passport. Mrs Mandela may have to apply for a Transkei passport in terms of the Status of Transkei Act. Mr Naude's was con-

fiscated.

The invitation to Mrs Mandela notes: "We are painfully aware that human rights are still being widely violated throughout the world, causing untold suffering and deprivation to millions of people."

It adds that her presence will be "an inspiration" to people committed to protection and promotion of human rights.



# Honours for 228 Mandela, Naude

JOHANNESBURG — Two of South Africa's most prominent banned people, Mrs Winnie Mandela and the Rev Beyers Naude, have been honoured by overseas organizations.

Mrs Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, has been invited to address the British United Nations Association on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr Naude, former head of the prohibited Christian Institute, has been named winner of a prize worth 25 000 Swedish crowns by the Swedish Free Church. The prize is for reconciliation and development.

Van water voortrekker het ons 'n dagboek wat van groot betekenis is. Dit boek is 'n reël oordie ontwikkelingswaarde n gekommeteoorloft. Die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans, na die bestudering van hoërskool o

van n handboek. Dit water gedie kom die volgende aanleiding? Gee ook die datum van ontstaan n boek wat n belangrike bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans is. Dit is 'n boek wat n belangrike bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans is.

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Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)

Nommer van plaas

1. Hoe het u na die plaas gekom?

2. Het u dit al ooit oorweg om in 'n stad te gaan werk? Indien wel, waarom gaan u nie?

3. Watter werk wil u graag hê u kinders moet doen? Waarom?

4. Watter soort werk (indien enige) sou u liewer doen of op 'n plaas of elders anders?

5. As werker nie skoolgegaan het nie, hoekom het u nie skoolgegaan nie?

As werker skoolgegaan het maar nie klaargemaak het nie, waarom het u nie op skool klaargemaak nie?

Probleme.

1. Wat wil u graag hê moet verander in u werksomstandighede? (foon, ander soort werk, vakansies)

In u lewensomstandig

2. Het u al om verander.

gee besonderhede.

3. Watter probleme onder

# Motlana: no reply

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, said yesterday his lawyer had written to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to clarify recent warnings that he would be detained permanently if he continued to speak out.

The warning to Dr Motlana came from Soweto's police chief, Brig Jan Visser, who relayed a message from Mr Kruger about a speech Dr Motlana had made on the "twilight of freedom".

He said Brig Visser had told him that "unless I refrained from inciting youths to riot, I would be detained permanently."

— DDC

Indien wel, kses?

ntspanningsgeriewe)

# Woods has talks on film

for livestock units would be decided upon would then be decided by each household. The annual auction would be arranged and could be overseen by the rental on the excess stock to utilise fully the land should prohibit the sale until members have had a commands a price rate to avoid the early cheap who did still did not necessary.

The annual auction of right to graze. A controlled equally by the value added to the year. The conversion of asset and the introduction

NEW YORK — Discussion on the projected Donald Woods-Steve Biko film have begun between veteran producer Carl Foreman and Mr Woods.

But Mr Foreman cautioned that it could be several months before plans are finalised and shooting begins.

The banned East London editor flew to Los Angeles this weekend to stay with Mr Foreman after attending the huge convention staged by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People in Portland, Oregon.

The meeting endorsed a radical swing by the traditionally moderate body in support of an economic pull-out from South Africa.

Mr Woods will stay in Los Angeles until he flies back to London on Wednesday.

Paul Newman has been mentioned possibly playing Mr Woods in the film, but Mr Foreman dismissed all talk as pure speculation. — DDC.

ar. The carrying capacity units per share as controlled maps one week later, a public it of the company. The auction e. At the auction the annual households with insufficient stock d be put up for sale. Legislation r a period of five to ten years e that they control an asset that able right. In this way it would no understand better from those e inheritance of shares would be

s would establish a price for the between the value of the asset members of the community and izing during the period of that ze to an equal right over an annual auction of grazing rentals

should meet the two conditions which the authors of the Report on Rural Development strove to achieve. Namely, some equity in the access to grazing and equity in terms of income distribution balanced by a continuing growth of commercial livestock ranching. The company concept provides a dynamic form in which the interests of right holders and cattle owners can be matched. The dynamic element enters through wider public concern for the maintenance and improvement of the asset of the company, grazing land. The rental value of the grazing rights established at the annual auction would reflect current weather, market conditions and herd size and composition. The price established would be a vital, non-official and self-policing instrument affecting individual decisions as to livestock management.

In para 11.5 of the Report on Rural Development the authors raise a key point which I believe their proposals fail to answer. "A commitment to a free enterprise system based on the private sector and the accumulation of capital must involve deepening patterns of exploitation as society in Botswana becomes more stratified between owners of cattle and wage labourers. It is difficult to ensure social justice in these relationships without a strict government control of wage levels and work conditions. These will

## Wasa ban<sup>11758 00</sup> condemned<sup>318</sup>

JOHANNESBURG — The recent banning of the annual congress of the Writers' Association of South Africa was "yet another inadmissible pressure (by the Government) to silence the voice of the black community," says a letter from the International Federation of Journalists to the Minister of Police.

The letter, signed by IFJ president Mr. Helmut A. Crous, was written after the banning of the congress by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth less than 24 hours before it could be held. — DDC



# DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1443

14 Julie 1978

## VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10ter VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

In Drukfout in Goewermentsekennisgewing 1329, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* 6086 van 30 Junie 1978, word hierby soos volg verbeter:

Vervang die name "Nanabhai, Shirish and Fakir Jasmath" deur "Nanabhai, Shirish alias Fakir Jasmath".

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1443

14 July 1978

328

## CORRECTION NOTICE

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10ter OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

A printing error in Government Notice 1329, published in *Government Gazette* 6086 of 30 June 1978, is hereby corrected as follows:

For the names "Nanabhai, Shirish and Fakir Jasmath" substitute "Nanabhai, Shirish alias Fakir Jasmath".

ard had denounced the natural forms he saw carved in the worldliness, they were, he said in a striking phrase, beautiful deformity—*deformis formositas ac terribilis*. Three hundred years later, the most devout among artists hesitate to portray the evidence of God's hand in the tree—with the utmost fidelity. Although sometimes sometimes not very strict in their piety, Renaissance artists, some of them in fact, like Botticelli, were mystics. In the Renaissance art became marked only in the service of the Christian religion. Giotto, did only dominate the fourteenth century. Giotto, did only as in his own way a revolutionary: it is with him that his beginning. Giotto's admirers, like Boccaccio, recognized by his close friend, Dante, said that Giotto's fame had been, Cimabue. For Boccaccio, the revolutionary quality of an unconcerned naturalism: face to face with one of his sense of sight was often deceived by his works and took painted. Like Boccaccio, Vasari saw Giotto as a unique by God's favor. had restored painting—and, like Giotto with a miraculous naturalism: "In my opinion, the Florentine painter, exactly the same debt they owe naturally serves them as a model and whose finest and most are always striving to imitate and reproduce." He at all the more a miracle since Giotto had been born in the age. For the men of the Renaissance, Giotto painting. Giotto exaggerations. Cimabue and Duccio of Siena, both thirteenth century, had begun to liberate painting from the primitive detail of Byzantine art; their Madonnas appear as those of their predecessors. But Giotto, an artist of his own, moved far beyond his teachers. Compared with their simple, his dominant figures expressive, his spaces three-dimensional, his effects by radical means: he places his scenes in foreshortened architectural features like columns, and sometimes appear in the rear of the painting faced by the back—both cunning devices to create the illusion of space. Giotto's figures natural postures and, through careful poses, the Christ child may hold on to his mother by here are real bodies beneath Giotto's draperies. Finally, with an impressive economy of means, reducing the

number of figures, giving each a simple and expressive gesture, and by means of light and shade, placing each solidly within the frame and into appropriate relation to all other figures. Up to Giotto's time, art had striven to express high religious truth symbolically, in Giotto, divine figures, though they are handled no less devoutly than before, appear human. The gain in power and plasticity was enormous.

Giotto's fame matched his pioneering role. He did the Arena Chapel in Padua, a compact group of over forty scenes on four walls, between 1304 and 1313; later he worked in Rome, in Assisi, and in Florence, where in addition to painting, he designed the campanile of the cathedral, and where he died, much honored, in 1337.

### Civic Art: The Early Quattrocento in Florence

Giotto's genius hovers over the rest of the century; meritorious disciples all across Italy—some, like Andrea Orcagna, remarkably gifted—retained Giotto's devices and worked within his limits. The art historian Millard Meiss has conjectured that the Black Death of 1348 awakened a sense of guilt and fear in the fortunate survivors, discouraging experimentation and inviting religious conservatism; certainly, the plague decimated the young, promising artists. Whatever the reasons, it was not until the beginning of the quattrocento that artists outdistanced Giotto. But then change came in a rush: Florence witnessed a concentrated outpouring of creativity in all the arts, which made Giotto's earlier radicalism seem tame.

This beneficent explosion aroused such passionate interest and was so dependent on public participation, that it is not too much to call it a moment of civic art. Florentines had taken pride in their great buildings for centuries; all their art was somehow involved with public events—the guilds' assumption of political power or deliverance from Milanese aggression. The Baptistery, the place not merely of baptisms but of important celebrations and processions, had been started in the middle of the eleventh century, probably on earlier foundations; the legends that formed around this octagonal structure vividly testify to its prominent place in Florentine consciousness. It was the cloth-importers' guild—the most prominent, most powerful, and most affluent of the greater guilds—that was in charge of decorating and preserving the Baptistery. In 1296 the foundations were laid for a new cathedral, next to the Baptistery, and three years later, in 1299, for what is today called the Palazzo Vecchio—both designed by Arnolfo di Cambio. Other structures, only less prominent than these, grew in the city in the course of the trecento, and with all of them the



Mr. Kotze

# Theo Kotze flees SA

12/21/78  
328

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Rev Theo Kotze (58), a former Western Cape director of the Christian Institute and banned by the Government on October 19 last year, has fled the country and is now believed to be in Botswana.

Members of his family in Cape Town, today confirmed they had received a telephone call from Botswana last night, and were convinced the voice was that of Mr Kotze.

His wife, Helen, is believed to be in Bristol. She left in May to be present with her only daughter Jennifer, for the birth of Jennifer's first child.

A family member in Cape Town said today: "The whole event has come as a shock to us — the suddenness of it. We are still trying to absorb what has happened."

They were unaware of his future plans, or whether, as presumed, he would join his wife in England. She was due back in South Africa in two weeks.

The Reverend Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, said today that bannings, like that imposed on Mr Kotze and others, caused deep pain.

Mr Kotze (58) was born in Knysna and educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg, where his father was a prominent attorney.

He read architecture at Witwatersrand University.



**Kortze flees**

**from**

**South**

**Africa**

ARGUS  
17/1/78

308



By Brian Stuart

**THE REV THEO KOTZE,** former Western Cape Director of the Christian Institute and banned by the Government on October 19, has fled the country and is now believed to be in Botswana.



*The Rev. Theo Kotze*

Members of the family in Cape Town today confirmed that they had received a telephone call from Botswana last night and were convinced that the voice was that of Mr Kotze.

His wife, Mrs Helen Kotze, is believed to be in Bristol. She left in May to be present with her only daughter Jennifer for the birth of Jennifer's first child.

### **A shock**

Members of the family in Cape Town said today. 'The whole event has come as a shock to us — the suddenness of it. We are still trying to absorb what has happened.'

The family received a telephone call yesterday afternoon, apparently from Mr Kotze. At that stage the family became aware he was 'in an independent country,' which was unnamed.

Later a second telephone call was received from Botswana, and this time the family was certain it was from Mr Kotze.

The family said they were unaware of his future plans, or whether, as presumed, he would join Mrs Helen Kotze in England. She was due back in South Africa in two weeks' time.

### **Deep pain**

The Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, said today that bannings, like that imposed on Mr Kotze and others, caused deep pain and hurt to both Christians and to South Africa, and it was a tragedy when these people left the country of their birth.

'Men like Theo Kotze have a real contribution to make to this country in bringing about reconciliation and understanding between the races.'

He said Mr Kotze's leaving was a loss to the church of a man of great gifts. He assured the Kotze family of the church's prayers.

### **Tragic**

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands and former head of the Methodist Church, said it was tragic that men of the calibre of Theo Kotze fled the country because of oppressive Nationalist practices. They had a tremendous contribution to make, and Mr Kotze's leaving left a gap

(Continued on Page 2, col 1)



1. THE OLD WORLD: This is the EASTERN HEMISPHERE comprising EUROPE,

ASIA, and AFRICA - the PARTS of the WORLD known BEFORE the ancient changing theories of political economy in Africa, EXPLOREERS opened up the WESTERN HEMISPHERE since 1945.

2. THE NEW WORLD: This is the WESTERN HEMISPHERE comprising NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, and the CARIBBEAN. Economic developments in Malawi since Independence, JSAS, 1975.

3. THE EAST: This consists of the countries of ASIA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW GUINEA (see, for example, 1976, 12: planning and development in China). This comprises the countries of ASIA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW GUINEA.

4. THE WEST: This comprises the countries of NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, and the CARIBBEAN. This comprises the countries of NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, and the CARIBBEAN.

5. THE MIDDLE EAST: This comprises the countries of MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, and the BALKANS. This comprises the countries of MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, and the BALKANS.

6. THE FAR EAST: This comprises the countries of FAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA, and the CARIBBEAN. This comprises the countries of FAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA, and the CARIBBEAN.

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# Call to release Mandela

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A message to the South African Government calling for the release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and SWA/Namibia will be sent from the United Nations symposium being held in Maseru.

The message, to be sent through UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, is to mark the 60th birthday of Nelson Mandela today.

Mandela is serving a life sentence on Robben Island as leader of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

LANGUISH — The international community can no longer tolerate that Mr Mandela and others languish as prisoners, the message reads in part.

It calls for the South African Government to release prisoners and to tell the symposium what steps are being taken to meet the demand.

Throughout today's session of the UN sponsored symposium delegates heard accounts of detention and torture from former detainees and Robben Island prisoners.

● Mandela at 60 still a force — Page 15.

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# Kotze is in Botswana says family

CAPE TOWN — The Rev. Theo Kotze, former Western Cape director of the Christian Institute and banned by the Government on October 19, has fled the country and is believed to be in Botswana, Sapa reports.

Members of the family here confirmed yesterday they had received a telephone call from Botswana on Sunday, and were convinced the voice was Mr. Kotze's.

His wife, Mrs. Helen Kotze, is believed to be in Bristol. She left in May to be with her only daughter, Jennifer, for the birth of Jennifer's first child.

Members of the family said here yesterday: "The whole event has come as a shock to us — the suddenness of it. We are still trying to absorb what has happened."

The family received a telephone call on Sunday afternoon, apparently from Mr. Kotze. At that stage the family realised he was "in an independent country," which was unnamed.

## Certain

Later a second telephone call was received from Botswana, and this time the family was certain it was from Mr. Kotze.

The family said they were unaware of his future plans, or whether, as presumed, he would join Mrs. Kotze in England. She was originally due back in South Africa in two weeks' time.

Mr. Kotze (58) was born in Knysna and educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg, where his father was a prominent attorney.

He read architecture at Witwatersrand University, but left to work on the gold mines before entering the Methodist ministry in 1948.

Mr. Kotze became superintendent of the Natal south coast circuit of the Methodist Church before becoming minister of the Methodist Church in Sea Point.

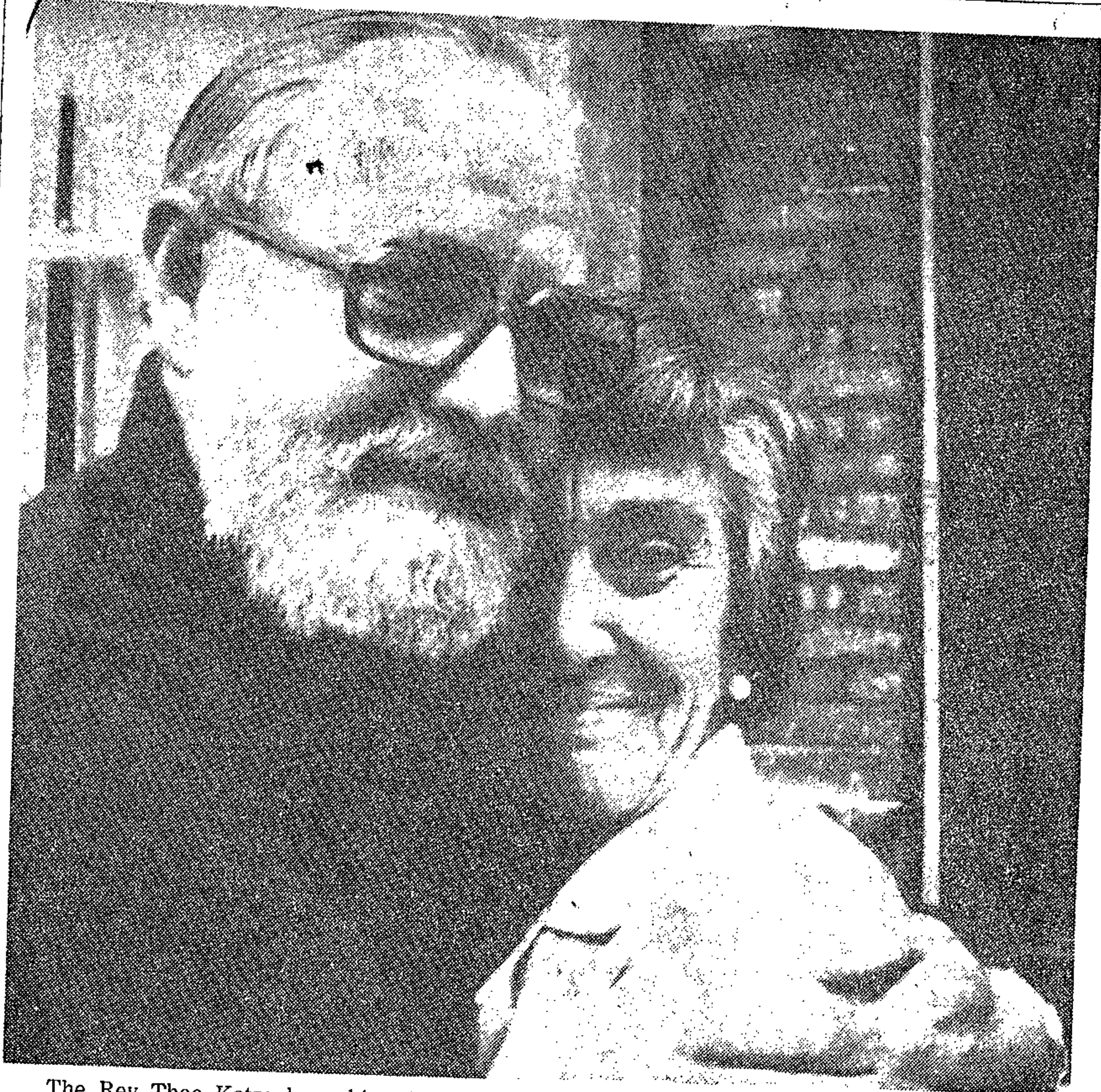
In 1968 he was appointed Western Cape regional director of the Christian Institute, a post he held until the institute was banned last year, and a banning order confining him to Wynberg magisterial district was served on him.

Mr. and Mrs. Kotze have five children.

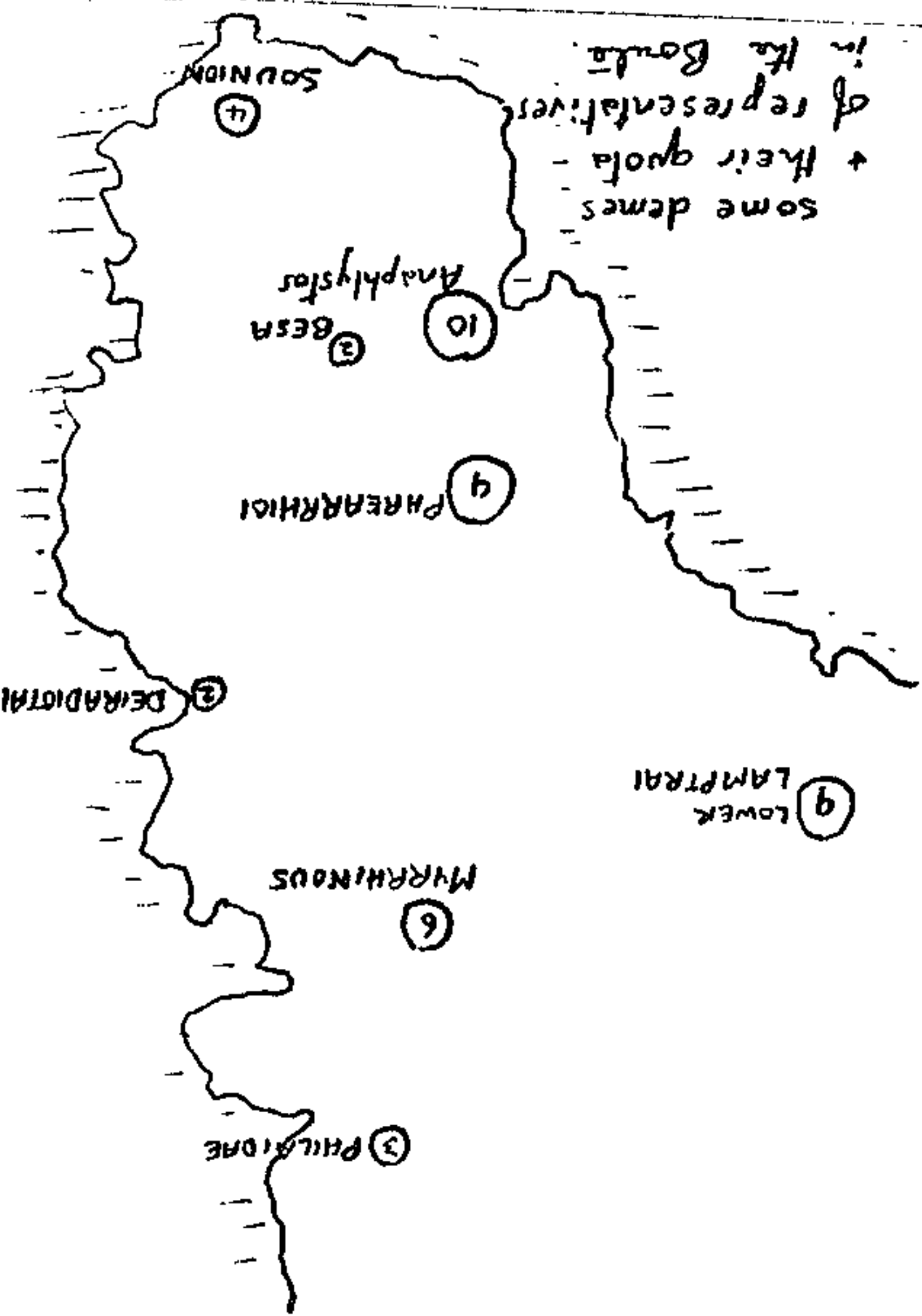
Our correspondent in London reports that Mrs. Kotze expressed her enormous relief when she learnt yesterday that her husband had reached Botswana safely.

She said that Mr. Kotze would be joining her in England, and after he had had time to unwind, they would discuss their future. — (Sapa.)





The Rev Theo Kotze hugs his wife in London after arriving from South Africa, today.



## Dazed Kotze is met by his wife

▶▶ From page 1

but felt the need to continue the work."

With her as she spoke was her son David, who has lived in Britain for the past eight years.

How had he viewed his father's sudden return?

"Fantastic," he said. "I had no inkling at all that it was going to happen."

Mrs Kotze said they had not decided yet where they would live in Britain. It will depend on what seems the right work for my husband to do."

### HARD DECISION

She would not divulge how her husband had escaped, but added: "I just know he decided he must come. He has not told me the details yet."

"It must have been a very hard decision for him to take, particularly having to leave without being able to say goodbye to anybody."

"We have family in Cape Town — he had to leave them, too, without being able to say farewell. But we have telephoned them and they are all very happy that he is safely here."

She disclosed that Mr Kotze had escaped with just one suitcase and a briefcase. Yet he had found a place for two pictures — "they were valuable because people had given them to us — one by his mother and

the other by a very dear friend."

There had also been room for a few family photographs.

But he discovered when he was packing," added Mrs Kotze with a smile, "how few things one really needs in life ... how cluttered life becomes."

Mr and Mrs Kotze plan to go to Bristol tomorrow to see the four-week baby born to his daughter, Mrs Jennifer Brown, four weeks ago.

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# 'Living under ban was the same as jail'

RDM 18/7/78  
329

Staff Reporter

RAJEGAL van de Yar, a prisoner for 10 years on Robben Island, found life on the outside under banning orders no better than prison — and broke the restriction 21 times to watch television.

Van de Yar, 48, told of his isolation after pleading guilty in the Johannesburg Regional Court to 22 charges of contravening his restriction orders.

The other charge was for unlawfully attending a gathering.

Describing his life since his release from Robben Island in 1973 until a less restrictive order was served on him in May this year, he said: "It was an

agonising situation. I could not reconcile myself with it. It was an isolation imposed on me. It was no better than prison."

The magistrate, Mr G Steyn, said "the evidence of suffering seems to be grounds for compassion, but you have only yourself to blame." He sentenced Van de Yar to nine months' imprisonment, suspended for five years.

He took the charges as one for the purpose of sentence.

Van de Yar told the court he was convicted of sabotage on May 13, 1963 and was imprisoned on Robben Island until May 13, 1973. On his release two five-year restric-

tion orders were served on him.

He was unable to find proper accommodation for his family. He lived with his wife and two children in a caravan in a backyard. Attempts to get accommodation through the Department of Community Development failed.

For two years he tried to find employment, but employers asked what he had done for the past 10 years. He could not take part in any social activities because he was restricted from 7 pm every day.

This caused mental depression. He became quarrelsome and his children became estranged from him.

At the beginning of the year his restriction orders were nearly at an end and he felt that since he was not involved in any political activity, perhaps the Security Police were not watching him.

Television had been introduced and he was eager to see what it was about. Friends of his had a set and when his children told him a good programme was on he would stay out after 7 pm to watch, thus breaking his banning order.

Regarding the other charge, he said he had stayed a short while at a meeting about family funds to advise at the request of his nephews.

# Mandela—at 60—still a force to be reckoned with

328

Even after 15 years' imprisonment, Nelson Mandela's presence still looms large on South Africa's political landscape.

Today is the 60th birthday of the African nationalist leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

His fame extends far beyond the borders of this country. Today a

special meeting is to be held to mark his birthday in the grand committee room of the House of Commons in London. Organised by anti-apartheid groups, it will be addressed by Mr Leslie Harriman, chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

There have also been plans in London to

send Mandela 10 000 postcards for his birthday. Pickets were also expected to be mounted outside South Africa House today.

In South Africa he is still remembered — by whites as well as blacks.

In Parliament this year the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, asked the Progressive Federal Party if it would

invite Mandela to attend a national convention convened to find a solution to the country's problems. The PFP has replied that it would — if he were to commit himself to non-violent change and peaceful negotiation and if he had the clear electoral support of black people.

Leading figures in

the black community frequently pay tribute to him. Some Indian leaders once urged United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, to visit him.

Who is this man who, internationally, must rank as one of the best known South Africans?

## By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

He was born in Umtata, a member of the Tembu Royal House and is a tribal uncle of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei.

It was while he was a student at the University of Fort Hare that he became

interested in politics. He was elected to the Students' Representative Council in 1940, but resigned in protest against the authorities when the powers of the SRC were curbed.

He also studied at the University of the Witwatersrand and later through the University of South Africa.

As a young man he

showed little enthusiasm for tribal custom and fled to Johannesburg when tribal elders tried to arrange a marriage for him.

He joined a firm of lawyers in the city and became a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and helped found its youth league.

In 1948, he was general secretary of

the league. In 1952 he became Transvaal president and deputy national president of the ANC and later that year led thousands of people in the defiance campaign.

He received a suspended sentence and was restricted to the Johannesburg area and forbidden from attending gatherings. This ban — which also re-

sulted in him having to resign from the ANC and other bodies — was extended until 1961.

That year he and other ANC leaders decided to establish Umkonto we Sive, the Spear of the Nation.

Mandela visited various African countries to campaign against the South African Government and on

his return evaded the police until August of 1962. He was charged with inciting strikes and leaving South Africa illegally, and sentenced to five years' jail.

He was again brought to court in October 1963, as accused Number One in the Rivonia trial. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

7. Mandela is a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and helped found its youth league.

8. Mandela is a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and helped found its youth league.



# Church, SA lose by exile — Hendricks

JOHANNESBURG. — The decision by the Rev Theo Kotze "to go into exile" was another loss for the Methodist Church in particular and for South Africa in general, the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said yesterday.

"His departure comes only a few months after our church lost the services of the Rev Brian Brown, another Methodist minister banned in the same clampdown as Mr Kotze," he said in a statement.

"Clearly, however, finding himself the victim of a society in which violence has undoubtedly escalated in recent times and in which he himself had been victimized, he decided the best course for him would be to leave the country.

"Some people will not be able to understand this. Few will even begin to understand the trauma and pain involved in a banning order both for Mr Kotze and his immediate family," Mr Hendricks said.

"Many reasons will of course be advanced by various spokesmen for Mr Kotze's sudden departure," said Mr Hendricks. "But whatever views were put forward and whatever insinuations might be advanced, no-one could be expected to lead a normal life under a banning order."

Mr Kotze was known to be a stout defender of the Christian faith and a faithful minister of the word. "I knew him to be a man of peace who desired justice for all," Mr Hendricks added. — Sapa



Mr Derek Kotze and his wife, Judy, read the letter which the Rev Theo Kotze left them before escaping.

## Theo Kotze flying to UK today?

*Cape Times 18/7/78 328*

LONDON. — The wife and three children of the Rev Theo Kotze, the banned anti-apartheid clergyman who has fled South Africa, are waiting for him here.

The Rev Paul Oestreicher, founder and trustee of the Christian Institute Trust in England, said here last night he was expecting news of Mr Kotze's arrival here by this afternoon.

"We will know about it first because Mr Kotze's wife, Helen, has been staying with us," he said.

Mrs Kotze arrived quietly in England last month. Her three children — David, Jennifer and Stephen — have been here for some time.

Mr Oestreicher said the 58-year-old Methodist minister was probably now in Lusaka, from where he would take a flight either to Geneva or directly here.

Mr Kotze was banned on October 19 last year in the security swoop that resulted in the Christian Institute being proscribed. He was its Cape Province director.

On March 16 this year charges against him for preaching on November 6 in defiance of his banning order were dropped.

The Christian Institute Trust here was formed as a support group for the organisation in South Africa when its director, the Rev Beyers Naude, was being tried for refusing to testify before the Schlebusch Commission.

Mr Naude served a one-month prison sentence after losing the case in the appellate division.

● Informed government sources in Botswana said last night Mr Kotze arrived in Gaborone on Sunday and remained in transit before leaving on board a Zambia Airways flight for Lusaka at 3pm. — Sapa

## Kotze known for youth work

THE Rev Theo Kotze was born in Knysna and educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg, where his father was a prominent attorney. He studied architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand but left after completing two years.

After a period working on the Reef gold mines he entered the Methodist Church in 1948 and later became superintendent of the South Coast circuit of the Methodist Church in Natal.

In 1961 he was appointed minister to the Sea Point congregation and founded the nationally known "Route 12" youth club at the church. Mr Kotze spent seven years in Sea Point and became known for his work among young people. In 1968 he was asked by the Rev Beyers Naude, then director of the Christian Institute, to accept a post in the organization.

The institute, derived from ecumenical study groups founded mainly on the initiative of Afrikaans church leaders, was established in 1963 with 280 foundation members.

These represented the majority of established Christian churches in South Africa and included prominent men from Afrikaans churches.

Mr Kotze was appointed regional director of the Christian Institute in the Cape Province and SWA/Namibia, a post he held until he was banned in October last year. He is married, with five children and five grandchildren.





alking to a friend outside his father's Claremont home yesterday. The house and all effects were left to a deed of donation after his father's escape from South Africa. Right: The Rev Theo Kotze.

# Kotze stuns family with his escape

328

Staff Reporters

THEO KOTZE, banned cleric and former regional director of the Christian Institute, escaped from Cape Town in secrecy for the first time — without telling his family. He is believed to be on his way to London to join his wife. He could get there today.

Two sons — rang at the Constantia home of their father on Sunday at 1pm.

Confused by Michael Kotze, a City attorney, answered the phone to hear his father's indistinct voice.

Mr Kotze was calling from a "neighbouring state", but would not specify which one.

Derek said last night.

"Michael was not certain that the call was from dad. About six hours later, a second call came through and the operator said he had Gaborone on the line.

"He put the call through and I was speaking to my dad," Derek said.

Late yesterday the sons had "no idea" how their father crossed into Botswana without a passport confiscated before his five-year banning order in October last year. The family car was found parked outside the

The Kotze house — in Claremont — and all personal effects were left to Derek in a deed of donation which was included in the letter for immediate signing.

Shadow, Mr Kotze's old German Shepherd, was found wandering in front of the deserted house after the phone calls on Sunday.

The dog, which narrowly escaped injury during a petrol bomb attack on the Kotze house in 1974, has been taken in by Derek and his wife, Judy.

Since Mr Kotze's banning, the possibility of him leaving the country, particularly when things were at a low ebb and everything seemed futile under such severe restriction.

Last night Derek spoke of the frustration the banning order had caused. Mr Kotze was restricted to the Wynberg Magisterial District and had to apply for a permit to move about the Peninsula.

"He was often refused permission and could not even travel into the City to see his dentist. This restriction was telling, as dad is an outgoing type, who likes to get about and meet people."

While Mr Kotze's flight from the country had physically broken up the Kotze family, there was a spiritual bond which would remain unbroken, Derek said.

He last saw his father on Thursday night. "He was subdued and remained in the shadows as I left his house to fly to Johannesburg. This was most unlike him."

A quote from Thomas Merton's "From Thoughts in Silence" ended the letter to Derek.

Bristol a few weeks ago to be with her daughter, Jennifer, and look after her new-born baby.

Derek said she knew nothing of her husband's plans to flee the country.

"When Michael phoned her in Bristol late on Sunday, she was speechless — literally without words — and just put down the phone."

She was due to return to Cape Town in about two weeks, but it was believed last night that she would meet her husband in London soon and stay on with him.

"None of us knew it, but instructions to dad's attorney, Mr Andrew Dalling, his secretary, Miss Gwen Wilbooi, his builder and personal letters to Michael and I had been deposited in an envelope in my brother's safe before dad left," Derek said.

It was during one of the phone calls from Botswana that his sons learned of the safe deposit.

The letters to Michael and Derek were "emotional — written from the heart," Derek said.



# Kotze won't 'sink into obscurity'

RDM 18/7/78

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By STANLEY GYS  
LONDON. — Mrs. Helen Kotze expressed "enormous relief" that her husband, the Rev Theo Kotze, had reached safety after breaking his banning order in Cape Town.

She said Mr Kotze would be joining her in England, and after he had had time to "unwind", they would discuss their future.

Mrs Kotze has been living in England for the past two months, with her daughter, Mrs Jennifer Brown, in Bristol.

Mrs Kotze said yesterday she was not certain what her husband would do when he arrived in England.

"Obviously, he won't sink into obscurity," she said.

She did not know what would happen to their house in Claremont, Cape Town and had "no idea" whether their assets in South Africa would be frozen.

HELEN ZILLE reports

that Mr Kotze, who was one of the people banned by the Government on October 19 last year, is believed to be in Botswana.

Members of his family say they received a telephone call from Botswana and were satisfied the voice was Mr Kotze's.

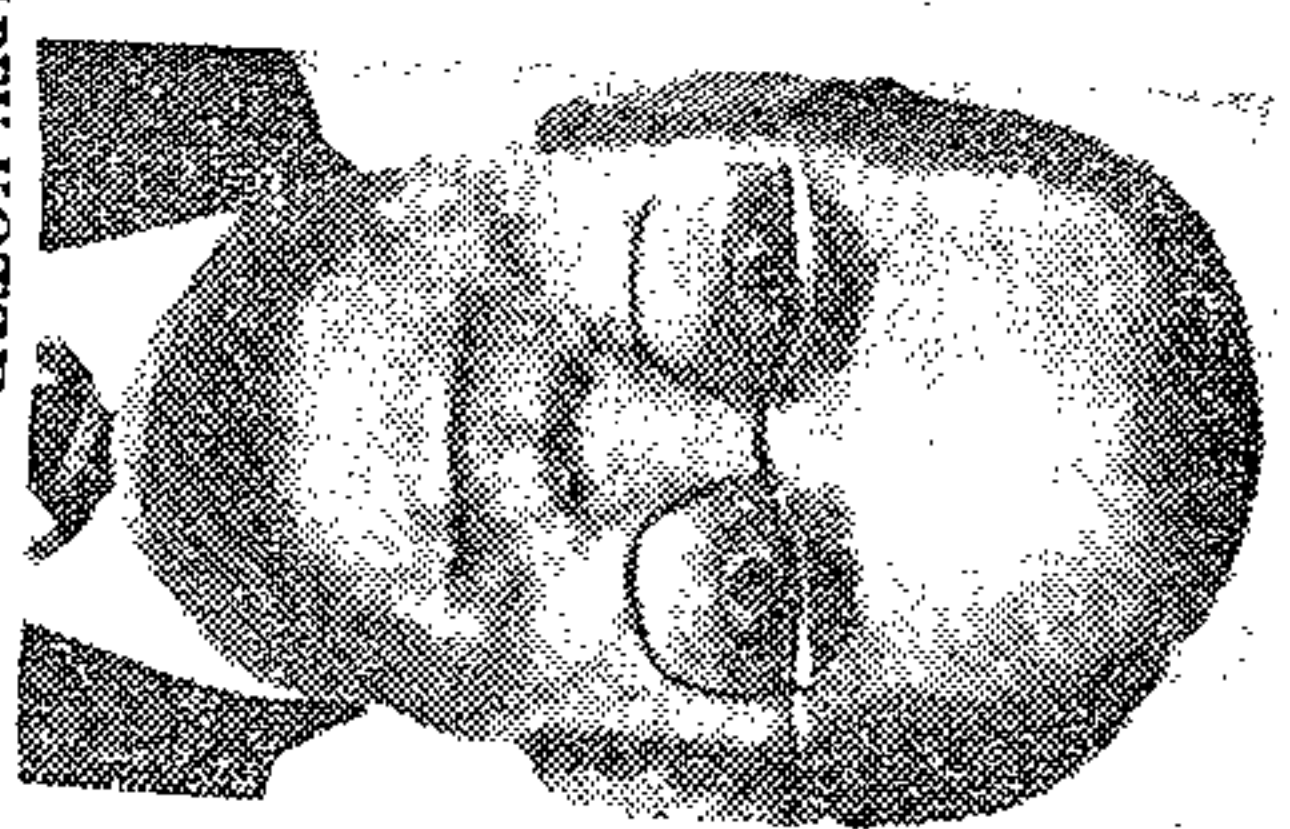
But last night, the Rev Ananias Lekalakala, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Botswana, said he had no knowledge of Mr Kotze's departure from South Africa, or his arrival in Botswana.

"Mr Kotze is a long standing colleague of mine, and I am sure he will contact me if he is here. So far I have heard nothing," Mr Lekalakala said.

Mr Kotze's departure comes a few months after another Methodist minister, Rev Brian Brown, also banned in the October clampdown, left South Africa on an exit permit.

# 1. Theo Kotze flees country

(328) 18/7/78



REV KOTZE . . . in Botswana.

**CAPE TOWN —** The Rev Theo Kotze, a former regional director of the Christian Institute, has fled South Africa.

Mr Kotze fled in secrecy from Botswana this week after telling his family he believed to be on his way to London to join his wife.

Last night, his two sons Derek and Michael — with wives and close family friends were stunned and confused by Mr Kotze's sudden and "total unexpected" flight from South Africa. A phone call to the Cape home of Mr Kotze's wife at 1 p.m. on Sunday was the first inkling of his dash for the border neighbouring state.

His son Michael, an attorney, who was at a family get-together in Constantia, where Mr Kotze's absence was "conspicuous", answered the phone to hear his father's indistinct voice.

Mr Kotze, 58, was calling from a "neighbouring state, but would not specify which one," Derek said last night.

"Michael was not certain the call was from Dad. About six hours later, a second call came through and the operator said he had Gaborone on the line. "He put the call through and there is no doubt in my mind that I was speaking to my dad," Derek said.

By late last night, the two sons had "no idea" how their father left Cape Town, travelled the length of South Africa and

successfully crossed into Botswana without a passport — confiscated before his five-year banning order in October last year.

Their mother, Helen, left for Bristol a few weeks ago to be with her daughter, Jennifer, and look after her newborn baby.

Derek said she knew nothing of her husband's plans to flee the country.

"When Michael phoned her in Bristol late on Sunday, she was speechless — literally without words — and just put down the phone."

She was due to return to Cape Town in about two weeks, but it was believed last night she would meet her husband in London soon and stay on with him. "None of us knew it, but instructions to dad's attorney, Mr Andrew

Dalling, his secretary, Miss Gwen Witbooi, his builder and personal letters to Michael and me had been deposited in an envelope in my brother's safe before Dad left," Derek said.

Last night, Derek spoke of the frustration of the banning order had caused. Mr Kotze was restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and had to apply for a permit to move about the Peninsula.

"He was often refused permission and could not even travel into the city to see his dentist. This restriction was telling as Dad is an outgoing type who likes to get about and meet people."

A quote from Thomas Merton's *From Thoughts in Silence*, concluded the letter to Derek: "My Lord God, I have no idea where I am going. I do not see the

road ahead of me. I cannot know where it will end."

In Johannesburg, the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said yesterday he deplored the system which had "forced" Mr Kotze to flee the country.

Mr Hendricks said Mr Kotze had become "the victim of a society in which violence has escalated and in which he himself had been victimised."

"He decided that the best course for him would be to leave the country."

"No one can be expected to live a normal life under the type of pressure and duress which a banned person must experience. We deplore the system which has forced him to leave," Mr Hendricks said. — DDC.



RDM 19/7/78

# Messages pour in as the Mandelas fast and pray

By JON QWELANE

THE United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid had constantly emphasised that political prisoners of South Africa were the authentic leaders of the oppressed people in the just struggle against a criminal regime, said a telex message sent to Mrs Minnie Mandela by the organisation yesterday.

The telex was sent together with messages from other parts of the world to commemorate the 60th birthday of Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress now serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

The message was signed by Mr Leslie Harriman, president of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid.

In Brandfort yesterday members of the Mandela family and friends observed the occasion with fasting and prayers.

In Mbabane, South African exiles joined members of the Swazi Royal Household, to which Mandela's daughter Zeni is married, to mark the day with prayers and fasting.

An attorney acting on behalf of the Mandela family, Mrs Priscilla Jana, said that the family had applied to the prison authorities three weeks earlier requesting permission to be with Mandela on Robben Island on his birthday. The appli-

cation was turned down last Friday. The reason given was that no visits were allowed during weekdays, Mrs Jana said.

"The family was told no visits were permitted on weekdays, but Mandela's two daughters Zeni and Zinzi visited him once during the week last December," Mrs Jana said.

She said the family spent the day fasting and praying, observing it as Prisoners Day for all people in the country jailed for political reasons. The family wore black and they and their friends congregated at Mrs Mandela's house in Brandfort to mark the occasion.

As Mrs Mandela is a banned person, and banished to Brandfort 14 months ago, she celebrated her husband's birthday with family members indoors while friends congregated outside in the yard.

"The Dean of Bloemfontein, the Very Reverend Father Aiden Cross, visited us to give us Holy Communion," said Miss Zinzi Mandela.

Mrs Jana said Mrs Mandela has been inundated with telexes, telegrams, cards and messages from all over the world.

She said the family wished to thank all the anti-apartheid movements of the world, the "liberation" movements and all friends and well-wishers who remembered them yesterday.

other countries sending labour to South Africa we do not yet know enough, particularly about Mozambique and Malawi, to be able to say much about the capacity of those economies to generate employment. Malawi's apparent ability to defy the laws of economic gravity by abruptly cutting off the flow of tens of thousands of workers to the mines and absorb them in the local economy still requires detailed investigation and explanation. Could Mozambique which has been sending men for a longer period of time do the same thing?

## C. Conclusion : Reducing the Dependence of Emigration Countries

As we turn now to look at the future let us examine what steps could be taken to reduce the dependence on the South African economy of the surrounding countries. What can be done by those countries which send migrant workers to South Africa to generate jobs for them at home? We would not pretend to attempt a full answer to this question but shall seek in this paper simply to explore one or two of the more immediate possibilities. One relates to industrial decentralisation; the other to correcting the bias in capital accumulation.



ADM 12/7/78 (328)

country.

His going is a loss to South Africa. We cannot afford to keep losing people of Theo Kotze's thinking and calibre.

his fellows. Last October 19 he was banned by arbitrary decree of the Minister of Justice. As always in these matters, no reason was given. What reason could be given that could stand up in the light of day?

As if his leaving is not bad enough, there is the final insult heaped on him yesterday by a Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper: "Police wanted to swoop," read a headline. "The Security Police, which had been investigating his comings and goings, were ready to swoop on him," read the report. "No proof. Just a big

Mr Kotze was condemned to the restricted, twilight existence that is the lot of the banned. For his own reasons, whatever they may be, he found this intolerable and fled the

No evidence. No proof. Just a big smear.

...komings ter sprake

Joseph, R.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE

indeling. Dit is 'n paslike metode t.o.v. die Indo-Europese groep tale en verkeer 'n goeie inleiding tot die historiese taalkunde. Vergelyking op sintaktiese, fonologiese a.a. gebiede sal seker seker volktales in 'n meer algemene konteks plaas.

Economics, 1974.

Clarke, D.G. - - - - - 'Settler Ideology and African underdevelopment  
in postwar Rhodesia', Rhodesian Journal of

\* Brett, E.A. Colonialism and Underdevelopment in East Africa

104-2376  
Bureau of Neo-Socialist  
NLR, 1971

~~Brenner R. The origins of capitalist develop~~

~~Bernstein / H. (ed.)~~  
~~Underdevelopment and Development.~~

~~Barratt Brown, M. The Economics of Imperialism.~~

~~667 Unequal Development.~~

Accumulation on a World Scale, 2 vols.

'Accumulation and development: a theoretical model', 1974.

in order to LOCATE POSITIONS, PLACINGS, on the MAP.

10. We use PARALLELS of LATITUDE and LONGITUDE to locate places on a map.

9. The 180 degree EAST LONGITUDE and 180 degree WEST LONGITUDE

2. UNDERDEVELOPMENT, LINGCOLONIALISM

8. The 180 degree MERIDIAN of LONGITUDE is called the INTERNATIONAL

\* Van Zwanenburg, J.M. Is the 0 degree longitude longitudes

OF BRENNWICH. African development).

6. MERIDIANS indicate DISTANCE to the EAST or WEST of the MERIDIAN

United Nations CONVERGE at the Economic Bulletin for Africa (see, for example, 1977-1978)

4. MERIDIANS have a BEARING Independence, JSAS, 1975.

THOMAS, MERIDIAN FORM SEMI-CIRCLES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN MALAWI SINCE

Shabazz, MERIDIAN are always the 'SAME' IN LENGTH and economy in tropical Africa', EDC, 1975.

changing theories of political economy in Africa. In Fyfe, C. (ed.) African Studies since 1945.

1. The MERIDIANS of LONGITUDE run from POLE to POLE. That is, from

• 7

B. MERIDIANS OF LONGITUDE



6

Other activities include a photographic exhibition at the House of Commons, arranged by the International Defence and Aid Fund.

~~EMMAGLIA~~

CAPE TIMES 19/7/78

# Kotze arrives in 'disguise'

328

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — Wearing a beard and a "disguise" of dark glasses, a woollen cap, sweater and scarf, the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the banned Christian Institute, arrived at Gatwick Airport yesterday after his escape from South Africa.

Even his wife, Helen, and son, David, failed to recognize him as he walked through the immigration barrier to a new life in Britain.

Forty-eight hours earlier, Dr Kotze had walked across the familiar veld of his boyhood to cross the Botswana border near Rustenberg and be granted refuge by the Botswana authorities in Gaborone. The next day he flew to Lusaka and then to London.

Mrs Kotze, who arrived in England in May, gave him an emotional welcome.

All that she had known — conveyed to her in a telephone call — was that her husband had escaped from South Africa and was in a "neighbouring country".

She and their son, David,

who lives in London, waited tensely at Gatwick Airport as passengers from the Lusaka flight filtered through the customs barrier.

They initially stared past Dr Kotze when he appeared in a woollen cap pulled low over his eyes and matching blue woollen roll-neck sweater, and holding a United Nations travel document.

Later, Mrs Kotze said: "My husband intends to apply for residence in Britain and for a transfer to the Methodist Church here, as he is a fully ordained priest. Friends have suggested he could become actively involved with the Christian Institute here and in Utrecht. He will probably do this."

"Meanwhile, his first priority will be to discover

anew what it is like to be free. He is still paranoid about some things."

As if to confirm his wife's words, Dr Kotze, 58, approached my chauffeur to apologize for suspecting he might be a South African security agent.

Also at the airport to meet Dr Kotze was the Rev Paul Oestreicher, of Amnesty International.

Mrs Kotze said her husband's escape began in Cape Town on Sunday.

"He drove to the Rustenberg-Zeerust area, where he had grown up as a boy, and then he simply walked across the border, crossing the veld that he knew so well," she said.

● A history of intimidation — page 5



# Callaghan greetings for Mandela

NM 19/7/78

(328)

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Prime Minister Mr. James Callaghan yesterday sent 60th - birthday greetings to Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress who has served 14 years of a life sentence on Robben Island.

Mr. Callaghan was replying to Mrs. Joan Lester, MP, national chairman of the Labour Party, who with two other prominent

Labour MPs tried unsuccessfully yesterday to deliver a signed Mandela birthday card to the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

Speaking at question time, Mr. Callaghan said: "I have long been an admirer of Nelson Mandela, and whether South Africa House sends the greetings or not, I would like to send my formal greetings from this despatch box."

# Torture by banning

STAR

19/7/78

328

ANOTHER South African has been hounded out of his country by the inhuman system of punishment without trial. Another banishment without anyone even knowing what "crime" had been committed.

A fellow minister described the Rev Theo Kotze of the Christian Institute as a "stout defender of the Christian faith and a faithful minister of the word." As such he would have obeyed the dictates of his conscience. In the absence of any stated accusation, it must be presumed that his Christian duty as he saw it conflicted with the interpretation of the Minister of Justice. Was this why he was banned?

If there were any evidence that he was working against the interests of the State, Mr Kotze should surely have been put on trial. Instead he was made a non-

person. "Few people could even begin to understand the pain and trauma a banning order caused Mr Kotze and his family," said the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church in South Africa.

Another banned man testified in a Johannesburg court this week that the restrictions of a banning order exerted unbearable emotional and psychological pressures. Mr Kotze broke under those pressures and fled to a new life in a foreign country. Inevitably many of those who enjoy a special privilege of free speech in this country will say he should have stuck it out. They should be asking themselves instead: what sort of society will put a man and his family on the rack for his beliefs, on the merest suspicion of intent, until he cracks and flees to sanctuary among strangers?



ONE TIMES 19/7/78 328

# Kotze's past: A history of intimidation

By TED OLSEN

DEATH threats, petrol bomb attacks, crude practical jokes and arson attempts dogged the career of the Rev Theo Kotze, who escaped from South Africa to England this week after breaking his banning orders.

Dr Kotze arrived at Gatwick Airport early yesterday after driving from Cape Town to Botswana and crossing the border on foot the day before.

Dr Kotze, who as minister of the Sea Point Methodist Church was also a voluntary chaplain to the political prisoners on Robben Island till he was denied access to the island, became regional director of the Christian Institute in May, 1968.

He continually spoke out against apartheid and encouraged a more active role for the Church in the social and political life of the country.

In August, 1971, a communist emblem was daubed in red paint on Christian Institute buildings in Mowbray. During the same week, Dr Kotze's car tyres were punctured and more red paint emblems painted on CI walls.

On June 6, 1972, Dr Kotze and three other churchmen were arrested during a protest on the steps of St George's Cathedral, Wale Street. They were later released on bail.

On June 8, an anonymous caller said he had bought ammunition and had found Dr Kotze's name on one of the bullets.

The same week, a door, curtains and ceiling of the CI were set ablaze.

The day after the "bullet" threat, a petrol bomb was thrown on to the front stoep of the Kotze home in Claremont. The next day, a caller said there was "more to come".

A month later, a second petrol bomb was hurled at the front door of the Kotze home. Days later, a hoaxter dispatched taxis, a lorry load of sand and even a hearse to the Kotze home.

On August 24, three shots were fired at the Kotze home.

In October, 1973, security police confiscated Mr Kotze's passport.

In January, 1974, Dr Kotze appeared in a Pretoria court for refusing to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission's inquiry into the CI.

On December 11, CI leaders were visited by security policemen in Johannesburg and Cape Town and their passports removed. Dr Kotze, who had been granted one subsequent to the seizure of his passport in 1973, was ordered to hand his over again.

On January 13, 1975, arsonists set fire to the rear of the Christian Institute in Mowbray. No serious damage was caused.

In May that year, the CI

was declared an affected organization, meaning it could no longer receive funds from abroad and its financial assets from these foreign sources were frozen.

On November 23, Dr Kotze received a four-month prison sentence for refusing to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission. The sentence was suspended for three years.

On June 24, 1977, authorities refused to grant Dr Kotze a passport to travel to West Germany at the invitation of the German Government.

In September, during the removal of squatters and the demolition of squatter camps, Dr Kotze was warned by police to stay out of the shanty areas.

On October 19, Dr Kotze and the Rev David Russell, an Anglican priest, were both banned for five years.

After serving the banning order, police searched the Kotze home and the CI offices, confiscating documents and publications. The next day, Dr Kotze moved out of the CI offices — the CI had also been banned — watched by a large crowd.

Since his banning Dr Kotze had continued to preach in churches in the Wynberg magisterial district and engaged a few builders to form a small building concern. He had no other means of income.

On February 14, he appeared in court charged with violating his banning order. The charge concerned his preaching in the Congregational Church, Rondebosch, in November, 1977.

On March 17, the charge was withdrawn in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

Yesterday, a security police spokesman in Cape Town said a report in a Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper which alleged that Dr Kotze had fled, just before police were due to have taken action against him, was "untrue".

On the contrary, "Dr Kotze has abided well within the terms of his banning order and we were not about to take action," the police spokesman said.

Police were now investigating a charge against Dr Kotze of leaving the country without the necessary documents. Yesterday, two security policemen questioned Dr Kotze's son, Derek, about

# How Kotze NM 19/7/78 escaped (328)

Mercury Correspondent

**LONDON** — Wearing a beard and a disguise of dark glasses, a woollen cap, sweater and scarf, the Rev. Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the banned Christian Institute, arrived at Gatwick Airport yesterday following his escape from South Africa.

Mr. Kotze, who was banned last October 19 at the same time as the Institute, came here via Botswana and Lusaka.

He travelled from Botswana on a United Nations travel document. He has a three-month entry visa for Britain during which he will decide on his future.

His wife said that as an ordained minister he might apply to the Methodist Church for a transfer to the British section. Alternatively, he might choose to go to the United States where he wanted to be continually involved in working for justice, reconciliation and liberation for both Blacks and Whites in South Africa.

Mrs. Kotze came to England on May 28 for the birth of her grand-daughter in Bristol four weeks ago.

Alone in their Wynberg home, while she was in England, he had had much time to reflect on the "impossible" situation resulting from his banning and restriction, she said.

On deciding to leave he had packed a briefcase and one suitcase.

"He drove to the Rustenberg-Zeerust area, where he had grown up as a boy, and then he simply walked across the border crossing the veld that he knew so well as a boy," she said.







[illegible][illegible]

Jeffrey Nala detained January 23, 1978, held at Durban; Stanley Nwasa, date unknown, held at Pletersmaritzburg; a third, date unknown, held at Pletersmaritzburg; Robbess, held at Durban, April 14, 1978; Richard Nchunu, detained January 24, 1978, held at Durban. Terrorist.

[illegible][illegible]

Klaus, Moskau,	detained
November 1971, held in	
land, Vanda Emergency	detained
June 22, 1971, held at	
beet, Anthony, g. Nikosi,	detained
December 4, 7, Sipho, Nkomo,	
January 25, 1976, at	
the Johannesburg, internal	detained
Subs, Ntshoni, detained, June	
1970, detained April 20	
place unknown; Mahaba Phiso	
July 19, 1977, held at	
Terrestrial, det.	

# Soweto students

In addition to the forty-one following, Soveto students <sup>1</sup> who, during the 1976-77 school year, have been published reports that they seem to have:

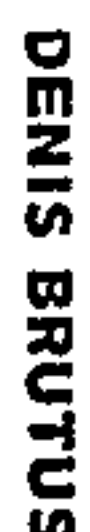
Besheba Monisisti, Jacob Mabo, M. Kennedy, Magami, Heru, Mlamula, Twende, Mphahlele, M. Herbert Mubizi, Thabo Ntshane, Ntshane, Ntshane, Elizabeth Virginia, Ntshane, Ntshane, Ntshane, Jefferson Lengane, The Ndwandwe, Catherine Ntshane, Ntshane, Ntshane, Ntshane, Vincent Sipico, Mary Lena, Jerry Khatumo.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Chieft. Abner, once of Kimber-  
ley, now abroad; Chetty, Saver-  
man of 155, now at Cape Town;  
Christopher, Dr Ziehlhaas's son,  
na, once of Durban, now abroad;  
one of the most distinguished  
field of South African military or  
kanooy, once of Cape Town, now  
Chick, once of Cape Town, now  
Clark, Mrs, just born Wing-  
Leskin of Durban; Clayton, Sir  
of Port; Clode, of Stellenbosch;  
Rox, once of Cape Town now  
abroad.

[illegible]

Hinson, Hiram, of Johannesburg, November 29, 1893 to October 26, 1961; brother of Stephen, of Johannesburg; Hodgson, Perry John, of Jack, once of Johannesburg, once of Johannesburg, now abroad; Hofmeyr, William Andrew, of Johannesburg, once of Johannesburg, now abroad; Holland, Henry Charles, of Dutch, of Cape Town; Holmes, Henry John, of Johannesburg; Jones, Florence, born Taylor, of Cape Town; Horn, Patricia, of Johannesburg, born 1918; Horvath, Isidor Ester, once of Vereeniging, Cape, now abroad; Hor-

[illegible]

**ROBERT SOBUKWE**



Piliy, Nizabadra, Shunmugan  
 Marudam, or Manly, of Dur-  
 ban, Bhopal, Begum, Bishan,  
 April 6, 1877, to March 31, 1882;  
 Fodrey, Joseph, earned, or Sam-  
 y, of Catech, Poonan, Gellian,  
 of Durban, Poonan, Varg, born

[illegible]

**ROBERT SOBUKWE**

[illegible][illegible]

Heard, Alfred of Durban.  
 Wolff, R. O. s. a. Yetu.  
 Green, J. of Johannesburg, wife.  
 Heston, George, now abroad.  
 Samuel, wife of Johannesburg.  
 Heston, George, now abroad.  
 Heston, George, now abroad.  
 Wynnes, Christopher, of Beers-  
 tuis, Potchefstroom, May 26  
 April 30, 1931.  
 van der, Anna, Susan E. of Johan-  
 nesburg.  
 Zuhl, Theresia, wife of  
 Zone 9, Zwellitsche, July 8, 1937  
 June 30, 1932.  
 George, of Langa, Cape.



# Woods sues editor

22/7/78

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LONDON — The former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, now living in exile in Britain, has issued a writ claiming substantial damages from the editor of the London Sunday Express, Mr John Junor, for alleged defamation.

The claim arises from remarks made by Mr Junor about Mr Woods in an article two weeks ago.

When Mr Woods was editor of the Daily Dispatch he instituted and won at least six major libel actions, as well as about a dozen minor ones, some of which were settled out of court.

Mr Woods successfully sued the former Minister of Transport, Mr Ben Schoeman and damages and costs cost Mr Schoeman about R9 000.

Mr Woods also won substantial damages from Die Transvaler. — DDC.





Why, and with what effects, did Bungee want to free against neighbouring and intrusive whites?

Borneo Phillips

On his accession Bungee had to face new problems as well as old problems in a more acute form. The kingdom created by Lobaka remained in being, despite the change of office - Bungee; as much Bungee's accession has been described by the Oxford History as "a rebellion, not a revolution".

The fact that he lacked the dynamic military leadership of Lobaka set him at a disadvantage.

# Clerk is banned from law job

29/1/78  
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Staff Reporter  
SECURITY Police yesterday visited the offices of attorney Mr Shun Chetty to serve an amended two-year banning order on former BPC executive Mr Chris Mokoditsoa which specifically prevents him from working for Mr Chetty.

Mr Mokoditsoa, who has been working as an articled clerk to Mr Chetty, was served with a banning order in 1975.

A spokesman for Mr Chetty's office said two white Security Policemen had served Mr Mokoditsoa with the new banning order.

A special clause in the new order barred Mr Mokoditsoa from working for Mr Chetty, the spokesman said.

Last month, another of Mr Chetty's articled clerks, Mr Kenny Matime, was served with a five-year banning order.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrand and John Ryan; newsbills by Trevor Bisseker; headlines and sub-editing by John Paterson; cartoons by Bob Connolly; burg. bpg.

full-time military service and allow the people to live peacefully in their homes." (2) But these intentions proved to be at variance with reality and practicalities. "He adopted mild measures and thought that he was establishing himself freely, when obstacles occurred which showed him the true state of things, and the motive that had driven his predecessor to such extreme lengths of severity and cruelty." (3) These realisations, and the corresponding conduct led him to have been portrayed by many in the most unflattering terms.

The initial realisations that he adopted, created opportunities

(1) Bernard Thompson in OUSA, Vol 2, p 351  
(2) (3) J. Birt, The Bantu of Natal 1495-1645, p 99  
(3) (3) C. H. A. V. 15, 170-1870, p 5

for succession and maintenance; certain tribes in the Zululand claimed that he had no claim on their allegiance e.g. Laka of the Swazi tribe revolted with a portion of the nation and decimated at night, others were induced to follow e.g. the Amaseli - like the Swazi; some became incorporated with the Zululand people, while the rest fled to the whites at Port Natal. Many others regretted their old chiefs and actually helped to defeat Bungee eventually.

Thus, in order to preserve his kingdom, Bungee had to keep the army occupied and demonstrated by the three expeditions against the Ndebele of Mthetheni. "The system built up by Lobaka thus proved to have a turn which enabled it to survive the death of its founder, who the succession of a ruler very different in character, who

from the perspective with war and glory which had a first priority had to be a first great predecessor." (4) The first priority had to be a restoration of his position by destroying or eliminating his real

internal enemies: "He made chiefs" of his predecessors, made chiefs of Zululand who had renounced their allegiance to him; any chief or individual who practised witchcraft, appropriate royal cattle, poisoned others, or disobeyed the king. "He made of the enemies of state who in a large measure responsible for the 'destructive murders' which characterised Bungee's domestic policy."

Whereas Lobaka had, generally, to deal with only a few scattered traders and adventurers, it was left to Bungee to create, through understandable fear of the large, better-organised influence of

whites, his violence and massacre. "Throughout his reign the white presence in Natal became more and more menacing to Bungee, the number of the white traders increasing. As too, did the number of Zululand refugees who attached themselves to the traders."

(4) Slide 1P 335  
(5) Okey, 3. Bungee, A Reappraisal, p 222  
(6) OUSA, Vol 3, p 352.

# Eight banning orders due to expire today

Staff Reporter

BANNING orders on at least eight people are due to expire today.

One of the people however, had a new order served on him last Friday.

A five-year banning order on Mr Chris Mokoditso, a former president of the now banned Black People's Convention, (BPC) was due to expire today. But last Friday, Security policemen visited the offices of the Johannesburg legal firm at which Mr Mokoditso was an articulated clerk, and served him with a new order.

The two-year order not only declared him a restricted person, but also barred him from continuing with his work for Shun Chetty and Co.

The seven are Mr Dikgang Moseneke, a Pretoria attorney, Mr Herman Buthelezi, a former executive member of BPC, three former members of the now banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Mrs Samboraran Moodley, Mr Henry Isaacs and Mr Mervyn Josie; Mrs Ela Ramgobin and Mr Mohammed Bhanu.

Mr Mokoditso is the former secretary-general of the now banned University Christian Movement, and was first banned and house-arrested in 1973. He is now confined to the magisterial district of Jo-

hannesburg, and house-arrested at his Mapetla Extension home between 7 pm and 6 am.

Mr Moseneke was sentenced to 10 years' jail on Robben Island when he was 16. And, in 1973, was served with a five-year banning order.

Mr Buthelezi, a former national organiser and general secretary of BPC, fled the country to Botswana several years ago.

Mrs Moodley is married to the former publications director of SASO, Strinivasa Rajoo Moodley. Her husband is serving five years on Robben Island.

Six other people — including founding fathers of the Black Consciousness ideology — are known to have had their banning orders lifted, although in four of the cases it is not clear whether the orders were renewed.

It is not known whether orders on Mr Holiday Jinta, Mr Indris Elathenator Naidoo, Mr Ntibexwa Hetese and Mr Mbuyiselo Houghton Soci have been renewed. Mr Naidoo's orders expired on May 31, while orders on the other three expired at the end of last month.

The other co-founder of the movement, Mr Barney Pityana, also had his orders lifted in February. He is currently being detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.



# 1 354 people have been banned in SA

48/18  
328  
329

JOHANNESBURG — At least 1 354 people have been banned in terms of the country's security legislation during the past 18 years, according to figures compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Of those, at least 368 are known to have fled the country during the same period.

The United Nations deputy high commissioner for refugees, according to the institute, stated that by October last year at least 3 000 exiles were living in Southern African states.

At least 306 people were known to be in detention in terms of the various security laws of the country by June 28 this year. This figure, according to the institute, does not include detentions in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, as these have not yet

been compiled.

Towards the end of June at least 180 people were known to be held in terms of the Terrorism Act.

At the same time, 111 people were held in terms of Section 12 (B) of the Internal Security Act, meaning that they were being held as potential State witnesses.

The remaining 15 were being held in terms of the General Laws Amendment Act.

According to the institute, there were at least 169 scholars — ranging in age from 13 to 25 years old — in detention in July this year.

In June this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, told Parliament there was one 14-year-old and five 15-year-olds serving sentences on Robben Island for sabotage.

The document states that at least 40 students over the age of 18 have also been in detention for nearly two years while 16 have been held for 18 months.

In 1977, 236 males and females under the age of 18 were detained in terms of security legislation, according to figures released in Parliament.

"There has been a spate of trials relating to public violence, arson, malicious damage to property and the incitement of these.

"Altogether, on the basis of our records, there have been 63 trials of this nature this year with 400 people accused," the document said.

Port Elizabeth has had the highest number of cases relating to civil unrest heard since the beginning of the year. There were 59 cases involving 169 people. — DDC.



steam engine—the decisive invention of that revolution, the source of power vastly greater than men, or horses, or waterwheels could provide. What has been called the “invention of invention” multiplied the number of devices used in the production of goods: while in the century between 1660 and 1760, the average number of patents granted in England was sixty, in the years between 1760 and 1790, that number rose to three hundred twenty-five. This was the period in which the factory began to emerge, and the factory—a central building with machinery, on which workers converged for stated periods of time—was an invention like that of the steam engine. The factory demanded something new: the regular employment of labor. It put a premium on what came to be called “industrial discipline”—the workingman’s ability and willingness to report for work on schedule, every day, for the machines were voracious and could not stand idle. These moral and psychological requirements went hand in hand with improvements in commercial and banking techniques which eased the transfer of funds, and with the agglomeration of sprawling industrial cities, in which the working population clustered in increasing numbers—and increasing misery.

In some industries, notably in textiles, these spectacular improvements were truly revolutionary. John Kay’s flying shuttle, patented in 1733, cut the number of weavers needed to work the loom from two to one. In about 1764, James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, a modern mechanical version of the spinning wheel. His first version permitted the simultaneous working of eight spindles; in 1770, when the jenny was patented, it was capable of handling sixteen. The year before, the gifted Richard Arkwright had patented the water frame, and ten years later, in 1779, Samuel Crompton patented the spinning mule. These two inventions permitted the spinning of fine and coarse yarns in unprecedented, hitherto almost unimaginable quantities. And, significantly enough, in 1785 Watt’s steam engine was harnessed to these devices, and factory mass production of cloth was under way. Yet, despite all this, the Industrial Revolution was a slow and uneven growth. It began in England: Germany saw its first steam engine in 1785, and factories in France long remained small. And even in England, the factory town did not spring up overnight: by 1790 there were still fewer than a thousand spinning jennies in operation. The old commercial mentality, the old handicraft industries, and the old small-scale enterprise were tenacious survivals. Through the eighteenth century, Europe remained a predominantly rural society.

This in itself was not a sign of stagnation. There was no rigid separation between agricultural and industrial occupations; before the age of the factory, employers of labor depended largely on the domestic system. They engaged workers, rural and urban, to do their work at home. This held true for England, the mother of industrial society, as well as all across central Europe. In the rural districts of Bohemia, there were more than two hundred thousand domestic workers spinning flax; in the Swiss canton of Glarus there were more than

thirty-four thousand domestic spinners across the countryside. Most of these rural industrial workers were women.<sup>39</sup>

Moreover, like the industrial sector of Europe, rural life, too, felt the bracing breath of innovation. Viscount Townshend acquired the nickname Turnip Townshend for his experiments with introducing turnips, which served as fodder for livestock, fed nitrogen to the soil, and facilitated crop rotation; his dual career—politics and scientific farming—is in many ways characteristic of the style congenial to the English peerage. But not all experimental, “improving” farmers were noblemen. Jethro Tull, a gentleman farmer, was something of a crank and professional inventor, who published an important book on the use of deep and straight ploughing for the thorough tillage of the soil. And Robert Bakewell, a tenant farmer still lower on the social scale, proved the immense utility of crossbreeding for sheep and cattle alike. Nearly all these innovations, of common land, on which cattle and the rural population were more efficient. Enclosures, protests from reformers at a vastly increased dislocations and protection of the enclosure movement progress: procedures be paid for, and it is voices heard or their

In England, agriculture, the Continent, but even resistance. The once popular term, “agricultural revolution,” the proverbial conservatism of rural life defeated the most impatient projector. Hierarchies of wealth and status remained intact, and in some areas grew more pronounced. In England, the three hundred or so noble families were also the great landlords; their incomes ranged from a comfortable £5000 to a magnificent £50,000. Next in line were the gentry, less than a thousand of them rich enough to approach the peers; three to four thousand solid squires with incomes ranging from £1000 to £3000 a year; and up to twenty thousand ordinary, middling landed gentlemen whose income was anywhere between £300 and £1000 a year. The least affluent of these gentlemen were little more prosperous than that far larger category, the freeholders, whose farms might bring them as little as £30, or as much as £700 a year. This scale, ranging from £30 to £50,000, offers a prospect of vast economic and social distance, from cottage to palace. Yet even this hierarchy, steep as it appears, does not comprehend the whole spectrum of English rural life: below the petty freeholder with his £50 or £75 a year were the mass of tenant farmers, some of

## Banning on Ramgobin extended

3/12/78

(328)

### Mercury Reporter

THE banned granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Ela Ramgobin, has been banned for a further three years and two months in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Her previous five-year banning order expired on Monday.

Her husband, Mr. Mewa Ramgobin, is presently restricted by his third five-year banning order.

Both bannings are scheduled to expire on September 30, 1981.

<sup>39</sup> See Anderson, *Europe in the Eighteenth Century*, 65.



## BPC card on ban list

CAPE TOWN — Now, 284 days since the Black People's Convention was banned, its membership card is to join it.

It is among the publications to be gazetted as undesirable today, according to a statement issued by the Directorate of Publications here yesterday.

Other publications on the banned list are South Africa's Bantustans: Independence for the

Transkei by Alexander Kirby and Migration Today No 19, 1975 by The Secretariat for Migration, Unit of Justice, World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland.

Student publications banned are: Dome No 6, by the SRC University of Natal, Durban and Wits Student, June 1978, No 10.

A T-shirt, apartheid's children, author unknown, is also on the list. — SAPA.



Mr and Mrs Dulanee and their daughter Oke, 3, at home in Mdantsane yesterday.

# Banished warder won't leave his home

**EAST LONDON** — A prison warder, Mr Sizwe Horatius Dulanee, 32, who had been detained under Ciskei emergency regulations and released on Friday, has been banished from the Ciskei. But he is not budging today — his deadline.

Mr Dulanee, a Transkei citizen, had been detained in Mdantsane police station, under Proclamation R252 of 1977, for seven days.

He was arrested in Umtata ten days ago, handed over to the Ciskei police in Queenstown and

transferred to Mdantsane. The order banishing Mr Dulanee and handed to him by the Ciskei Commissioner of Police, Col M. Saunders, was signed by the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Mr Dulanee, a warder at Fort Giamorgan, must be out of Mdantsane by today. He said he was released from detention at about 7 am on Friday. He was taken from the police station to Col Saunders' Zwelitsha office. Mr Dulanee said Col Saunders handed him the banishment order saying he should not remain in any part of the Ciskei. He should leave immediately.

"I told Col Saunders that I was working in East London. How can I come to work from Umtata? I cannot fly from Mpeko," he said.

Mr Dulanee said Col Saunders told him that he had been fired by the Prisons Department.

"My wife is in an advanced state of pregnancy and she cannot be transported by any vehicle to Transkei. She is expected to give birth at any time."

Mr Dulanee said. Mrs Christina Dulanee, 28, is a Ciskeian citizen. She was born in Duncan Village, East London. She has a Ciskei citizenship certificate.

Mr Dulanee said when he told Col Saunders about this he said he would give him until today to pack and go.

He said he was told that if he was found in Mdantsane he would be arrested and charged.

Mr Dulanee said he was in difficulty and he has no money to transport his furniture and other belongings to Transkei.

He said he had become ill since his detention and wanted to consult specialists in East London.

Mr Dulanee said he did not know what to do because he could not leave his wife behind. He did not know what his fate would be today as he intends remaining in his Mdantsane house.

The Dulaneees have a three-year-old child, Oke. — DDR.

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350.	185.



# Wife tells how family were deported

402-818170-238

UMTATA.—The sequence of events that led to the deportation of Mr. Phille Mfeti, the former trade unionist and secretary of a Johannesburg industrial aid society, has been revealed by his wife.

They began with the early morning arrests of Mr. Mfeti, his wife and his children at his Germiston home on July 25, and which ended with his delivery to Butterworth by Transkeian Security Police four days later.

Mr. Mfeti, who was released from detention under the Terrorism Act last year and immediately placed under a banning

order, may not be quoted.

His wife, Ncediwe, departed with him, told yesterday how the family was awakened at 5.30 am on Tuesday and Security Police served a deportation order on her husband.

She, herself, and her two children, Sindisa and Lin, were taken to a police station in the order by mistake was a nephew of theirs, Xaalkaya, 4, who was in Transkei at the time.

All the Mfeti's travel documents were confiscated.

Mr. Mfeti was taken to the police station while his wife and children were

left under police supervision to pack their belongings.

Mrs. Mfeti managed to slip out of the house and reported for work. She intended contacting a lawyer.

However, the Security Police soon discovered Mrs. Mfeti's absence and picked her up at work. They took her and her children to a police station where they were locked in a cell.

Police then took Mr. Mfeti back home and packed the family's belongings in his presence. Later he was placed in a cell with his wife and

children. They were not given food all day.

The family spent the night in the cell. They were woken at 3 am, and ordered to get ready for the trip to Transkei.

They left an hour later in an unmarked police car which travelled in convoy with a police lorry carrying their furniture and possessions.

During the trip, their daughter became ill and started vomiting. The Security Police were unwilling to stop at a chemist, but eventually did so when the lorry started giving trouble.

At Umzimkulu they were handed over to Transkei police. They spent that night in the police station.

The magistrate at Umzimkulu contacted Transkei's Secretary for the Interior, Mr. L. E. Ndesi, the following day and arrangements were made for the furniture to be transported to Butterworth by a road works lorry.

But because it was late, the Mfeti's had to spend a second night at the police station. They were taken to Butterworth the following day — DDR.

TABLE 2 : Number of earners  
of known

2A - KENSINGTON

Age group	Earners	Pensioners
Unknown	48.	9
<15	2.	0
15-19	114.	0
20-24	187.	3
25-29	189.	7
30-34	157.	5
35-39	134.	12
40-44	91.	8
45-49	70.	13
50-54	41.	6
55-59	27.	5
60+	16.	48
Totals	1076.	116.

2B - WELCOME ESTATE

Unknown	6.	0.
<15	1.	0.
15-19	16.	0.
20-24	30.	0.
25-29	33.	4.
30-34	30.	2.
35-39	20.	4.
40-44	20.	2.
45-49	6.	3.
50-54	6.	3.
55-59	2.	1.
60+	2.	12.
Totals	172.	31.

2C - SURREY ESTATE

Unknown	14.	1.
<15	1.	0.
15-19	47.	1.
20-24	81.	2.
25-29	120.	4.
30-34	70.	5.
35-39	55.	7.
40-44	36.	7.
45-49	27.	5.
50-54	11.	5.
55-59	6.	5.
60+	1.	24.
Totals	469.	66.

**Banned leader missing**

MBABANE — Swazi police deployed units along the country's border with Mozambique yesterday in their search for Dr Ambrose Zwane, the leader of the banned opposition party who slipped from jail on Monday while officials were preparing to issue a new detention order against him.

Dr Zwane was preparing to leave jail as the last order against him expired, but a prison officer told him to wait because a new order was about to be served. Dr Zwane walked out, got into a car, and drove away with his wife.

It is believed he may have crossed into Mozambique.

Dr Zwane, leader of the banned Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, has served four 60-day detention periods since King Sobhuza II banned the party and all political activity in Swaziland in 1973.

According to prison sources, a commission of inquiry may be appointed to investigate Dr Zwane's release and the apparent mix-up that allowed him to walk out the jail before the new order was issued.

— SAPA.

and income

Age income per  
month (R)

Known  
pensioners

.80	28.00
.50	-
.94	-
.02	54.00
.36	29.83
.56	39.60
.57	35.89
.04	30.12
.17	30.82
.81	26.33
.68	24.80
.08	29.95
.45	31.01

.67	-
.07	-
.15	-
.72	38.25
.52	30.00
.58	27.75
.20	43.00
.20	23.00
.83	30.33
.00	21.00
.50	30.60
.30	31.26

.00.	30.00
.00	-
.33	30.00
95.85	66.00
108.96	44.75
128.22	37.00
116.81	39.83
116.03	39.43
96.41	47.00
130.27	33.20
140.00	29.60
90.00	30.50
105.73	36.37



# DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

11 Augustus 1978

No. 1628

BESONDERHEDE AFGEKONDIG INGEVOLGE  
ARTIKEL 107/ER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE  
VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat  
gevolge artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van Wet 44 van 1950  
ingereik is, word hierby ingevolge artikel 10/er van  
noemde Wet afgekondig.

Besonderhede van sodanige kennisgewings wat voor of  
p 31 Julie 1978 verval het of ingetrek is, is ~~is~~ gelaat.

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11 August 1978

No. 1628

PARTICULARS PUBLISHED IN TERMS OF SEC-  
TION 107/ER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT,  
1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The following particulars of notices issued in terms of  
section 5 (1) (e) or 9 (1) of Act 44 of 1950, are published

hereby in terms of section 10/er of the said Act.

Particulars of such notices which expired on or before  
31 July 1978, or which have been withdrawn, have been  
omitted.

## A.—BLANKES/WHITES

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel ingevolge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing verval Date on which notice expires
Abraham, Eric Antony.....	31 Johnstraat/Street, Mowbray, Wynberg.....	9 (1)	30/11/81
Aderem, Alan Arnold.....	25 Scottstraat/Street, Observatory, Knaapstad/Cape Town....	9 (1)	31/3/82
Adler, David.....	205A Jan Smutslaan/Avenue, Parktown-Noord/North, Johannesburg	9 (1)	28/2/83
Albertyn, Christopher James.....	121 Ridgesingel/Crescent, Berrydaleweg/Road, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Andersson, Gavin Michael.....	Oliviaweg/Road, Berea, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Arenstein, Jacqueline.....	Woonstel/Flat 16, Belvedere, 137 Catoweg/Road, Durban..	5 (1) (e)	31/8/78
Arenstein, Rowley Israel.....	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Durban.....	5 (1) (e)	31/10/80
Baskin, Jeremy Michael.....	23 Grantsstraat/Street, Observatory.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Bloch, Graeme.....	9 Wolmunsterweg/Road, Rosebank.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Brown, Brian Joseph.....	133 14de Straat/14th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Budlender, Deborah Jean (nou/nou Hofmeyr)	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Cohen, Gideon Denys.....	128 Belvedereweg/Road, Claremont, Wynberg.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Copelyn, John Anthony.....	79 Waverleyweg/Road, Hillary, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Curtis, Jeanette Eva.....	11 Clairwood Mansions, 32 Webbstraat/Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Davis, David Kennelly.....	43A Vernonweg/Road, Berea, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/1/79
Douwes-Dekker, Louis Charles George	57 Kilkennyweg/Road, Parkview, Randburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Favish, Judith Shamith.....	29 Kitchenerstraat/Street, Woodstock.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Frankish, John Gavin.....	7 Trillweg/Road, Observatory, Kaap/Cape.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Hemson, Christopher David Law.....	73 Ramsayweg/Road, Overport, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/1/79
Hirson, Bertram Martin.....	6 Birnamweg/Road, Forest Town, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/12/78
Hofmeyr, William Andrew.....	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Horn, Patricia.....	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Berea, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Kotze, Theodore.....	1 Tasmanweg/Road, Claremont.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Lewis, Jack Phillip.....	Allendale, Grahamstad/Grahamstown.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Mayson, Cedric Radcliffe.....	14 Lornahof/Court, hoek van/cor of Twist- en/and Wol- maransstraat/Streets, Joubertpark, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite.....	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard.....	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers....	26 Hoylakelaan/Avenue, Greenside, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Nettleton, Clive James Lee.....	55 10de Straat/10th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	28/2/83
Randall, Peter Ralph.....	16 The Valleyweg/Road, Westcliff, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Russell, David Patrick Hamilton.....	27 St Jamesstraat/Street, Woodstock.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Schermbrucker, Ivan Frederick.....	175 Francisstraat/Street, Observatory, Johannesburg.....	5 (1) (e)	30/11/78
Schermbrucker, Leslie Erica.....	175 Francisstraat/Street, Observatory, Johannesburg.....	5 (1) (e)	30/11/78
Schoon, Louis Marius.....	45 Rutlandweg/Road, Craighall Park, Johannesburg.....	5 (1) (e)	30/9/81
Simkins, Charles Edward Wickens.....	139 Sydenhamweg/Road, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Simons, Mary.....	1 Queens Place, Queenstraat/Street, Mowbray.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Simons, Tanya Anne.....	121 Rochesterweg/Road, Observatory.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Tyacke, Eric Freeland.....	33 Irmastraat/Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Tyacke, Katherine Jean.....	33 Irmastraat/Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian.....	23 Andersonstraat/Street, Goodwood.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Walker, Abraham Richard.....	25b J-xeelsiorstraat/Street, Pietersburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Weinberg, Eli.....	11 Plantationweg/Road, Gardens, Johannesburg.....	5 (1) (e)	30/11/78
Weinberg, Sheila.....	11 Plantationweg/Road, Gardens, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/81
Weinberg, Violet May.....	11 Plantationweg/Road, Gardens, Johannesburg.....	5 (1) (e)	30/11/78
Woods, Donald James.....	61 Chamberlainweg/Road, Vincent, Oos-Londen/East London	9 (1)	31/10/82

## B.—NIE-BLANKES/NON-WHITES

Alexander Neville Edward.....	2 Ferse Laan/First Avenue, Lotusrivier/River, Wynberg, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	30/4/79
Anthony, Frank.....	266 Voortrekkerweg/Road, Kraaifontein.....	9 (1)	30/4/83
Asvat, Mohamed Farouk.....	14 Kachole Islamic Mansions, 76 Mintweg/Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/78
Bhana, Mohamed Sulliman.....	663 Dass-straat/Street, Actonville-uitbreiding/Extension 3, Benoni	9 (1)	31/7/79
Bhengu, Siegfried.....	Mazambaneni, Nkandla.....	9 (1)	30/9/79
Bhengu, Moses.....	952 Jubulaylaan/Drive, Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg.....	9 (1)	31/8/82
Bock, William Jacobus.....	38 Dukestraat/Street, Woodstock, Kaap/Cape.....	9 (1)	31/10/78
Cachalia, Amina.....	2 Luttigstraat/Street, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	30/11/78
Cachalia, Yusuf Ahmed.....	2 Luttigstraat/Street, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	30/11/78
Carolus, Steven Frederick.....	72 Anthonyweg/Road, Silvertown, Athlone, Wynberg.....	9 (1)	31/10/78
Chetty, Saravanan.....	36 Kingstonweg/Road, Newholms, Pietermaritzburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/78
Chiloane, Abel Tipheko.....	C842, Gebied/Zone II, Seshego.....	9 (1)	30/6/83
Cooper, Revabalan.....	603 Himalayahuis/House, Warwicklaan/Avenue, Durban....	9 (1)	31/10/78
Dangor, Ahmed Ebrahim.....	17 Wanderslaan/Avenue, Newclare, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	31/10/78
Davis, Don John William.....	103 Sesde Straat/Sixth Street, Elsiesrivier/River.....	9 (1)	30/4/79
Desai, Amina Suliman Nagdee.....	12 Haroldstraat/Street, Roodepoort.....	9 (1)	31/1/83
Dhlamini, Stephen.....	2 Nkumba-Bantodorp/Bantu Township, Bulwer.....	5 (1) (e)	30/4/80
Diale, Nelson.....	Masemoladorp/Village, Nooitgedacht, Nebo.....	9 (1)	31/5/83
Diseko, Mathe Matthews.....	6001 Orlando-Oos/East, Soweto, Johannesburg.....	9 (1)	30/9/78
Docrat, Abdul Khalek.....	1 Nirmalhof/Court, 78 Victoriastraat/Street, Durban.....	9 (1)	31/10/78
Essop, Mohamed Salim.....	10 Smallstraat/Street, Roodepoort.....	9 (1)	31/10/82
Fihla, Nkosinathi Benson.....	1 Masupastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	9 (1)	31/1/83
Fuzile, Mxolisi Jackson.....	F2219, Fenheid/Unit 11, Mdantsane.....	9 (1)	30/11/82



Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel ingevolge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing verval Date on which notice expires
Gasa, David Siponono	D1187, Umlazi	9 (1)	30/11/81
Gwentshe, Mzinkulu	NU3 8916, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/6/79
Hamilton, Weizman William	913 Albertstraat/Street, Noordgesig, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/4/81
Ibaes, Sedick	51 Leeuwenstraat/Street, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	30/9/79
Isel, John James	57 Sirrionsstraat/Street, Surreylandgoed/Estate, Athlone	9 (1)	30/9/78
Jordan, Michael Mathew	11 Molenstraat/Street, Eldorado Park	9 (1)	30/4/83
Khoapa, Bennie Khoapa	1713, Umlazi, distrik/District of Umlazi	9 (1)	31/8/78
Kobo, William Mwel	1904 Dimbaza, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/11/78
Kubeka, Sibongile Albertina	G923, Kwa-Mashu, Durban	9 (1)	31/3/82
Kubeka, Siphon Andries	145 Tide Laan/14th Avenue, Alexandra	9 (1)	31/10/81
Langa, Benjamin Johnson	G1229, Kwa-Mashu, Durban	9 (1)	30/9/78
Maharaj, Sathyandranath Ragunanan	Woonstel/Flat 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamagiriweg/Road, Merbank, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu	Ely, Victoria-Oos/Past	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Malgas, Ernest	F1, Blok/Block 45, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie	8115, Orlando, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/12/81
Magina, Mzwandile Ebenezer	136 Masangwanastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/82
Marie, Baptiste	7 Atomicsentrum/Centre, 275 Sparksweg/Road, Clarelandgoed/Estate, Durban	9 (1)	31/5/82
Matnie, Radielaba Kenneth	64 Malopestraat/Street, Ateridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/5/83
Mattera, Donald Francisco	2068 Tetankastraat/Street, Western Township, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/78
Mayekiso, Maxwell	Dwushu, Middledrift	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mbeo, April Menziwe	D1212, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/10/78
Meer, Fatima	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	9 (1)	31/7/81
Meer, Rashid	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Metshane, Peter Norman	Phokengstat, Bafokeng	9 (1)	30/9/79
Mfethi, Phudile	7049 Motloungseksie/Section, Kattlehong, Germiston	9 (1)	31/5/82
Mhlatshwa, Mangaliso Patrick	Khangathuis/House, Visagiestraat/Street, Pretoria	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mkomoana, Monde Collin	NU/ 1-3169, Mdantsane	9 (1)	31/3/83
Mokape, Maitshwe Nchauphe Aubrey	Kamer/Room 198, Abn Taylortehuis/Residence, Wentworth, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/78
Mokoditso, Madibeng Chris	3011B, Mapetha, Soweto, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/7/80
Moodley, Mary	117 Tweede Straat/Second Street, Actonville, Benoni	9 (1)	31/3/83
Moonsamy, Kisten	Huis/House 27, Weg/Road 120, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Moremi, Ntsizi Elijah	8338, Gebied/Zone 7, Sebokeng	9 (1)	28/2/83
Mpumwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa	King William's Town	9 (1)	31/10/78
Mpumwana, Nandisile Flavour	2433, Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Msauli, Vusumzi Attwell	N.U. 4 C7078, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/4/83
Mthethwa, Alpheus	819 St Wendolinessendingstasie/Mission, Pinetown	9 (1)	31/10/81
Mtintso, Ethel Tenjiwe	739 Leightonville, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/12/81
Munsamy, Govindsamy (ook bekend as/also known as George Naicker)	4 Falconstraat/Street, Kharstan, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Mvela, Vusumuzi Vitas	D551, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/1/82
Mxenge, Mlungiso Griffiths	V190, Umlazi	9 (1)	30/9/78
Nadloo, Gonaseelan	86 Forgloveplek/Place, Springfield, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/78
Naidoo, Moorogiah Danabathy	208 Scala Mansions, 1 Mansfieldweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/5/82
Nanabhai, Shirish alias Fakir Jasmath	59 Crownweg/Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/80
Nathaniel, Immanuel Gottlieb	125 Tide Laan/12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvisbaai/Bay	9 (1)	31/5/82
Nchabeleng, Petrus Mama Gase	Mankwatsane, Apel, Sekhukhune	9 (1)	31/5/83
Ndlovu, Moses	Inadi, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Ndaba, Jack Phambukile	Mdantsane	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Ngakane, Lucas	582 Moletsane, Soweto	9 (1)	30/4/83
Ngweni, Lilian Masediba	9870B, Orlando-Wes, West II, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/80
Ngweni, Michael	771 Mamelodistraat/Street, Tlhabane, Rustenburg	9 (1)	30/9/78
Nhlajo, Frank Lezik	1 Lepellestraat/Street, Kwa-Thema, Springs	9 (1)	30/9/78
Nhlajo, Welle Augustine Witness	109 Tweede Laan/Second Avenue, Alexandra, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/78
Nisoane, Jackson Thibedi	Mphahlele, Thabamooopo	9 (1)	30/9/82
Nxasana, Bekisa Harold	185, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/82
Pinkathi, Maphelo Jane	G998, Mamelodi, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/3/82
Phantsi, Thembam Shadrack	28 Boopstraat/Street, Santaville, Graaff-Reinet	9 (1)	30/4/82
Pitana, Beauty Nosidima	41 Sandstraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/82
Ramogobin, Ila	15 Lemmylaan Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/9/81
Ramogobin, Mawala	395 Lemmylaan Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/9/81
Ramokhoase, Oupa Samuel	2288, Sharpeville, Vereeniging	9 (1)	30/6/80
Ramroek, Johnny Herbert	739 Arumstraat/Street, Noordgesig, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/4/81
Ramphela, Aletta Mamphela	Zanempilo Community Health Clinic, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/5/82
Reddi, Soma Lynette	24 Amottstraat/Street, Reservoir Hills, Durban	9 (1)	30/9/78
Reddy, Govindsamy	Woonstel Flat 1, 292 Weststraat/Street, Overport, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Schone, Thabo Vincent	68 Modisakengstraat/Street, Ateridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/5/83
Sewpesadhi, Chanderden	199 Battersealaan/Avenue, Reservoir Hills, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/78
Singh, Girja	86 Dromoreweg/Road, Mayville, Durban	9 (1)	28/2/79
Sisulu, Albertina	7372, Orlando-Wes-West, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/7/79
Sithole, Fana George	C700, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/81
Sokupa, Silumko Solomon	1732, Gebied/Zone 7, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Solomon, Marcus Chinsani	16 Halathlaan/Walk, Hanover Park, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/4/79
Stoffie, Ketrudge Mongezi	27 Pulestraat/Street, Kwa-Thema, Springs	9 (1)	31/5/82
Tabata, Mali Joseph	8781, Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/80
Tinol, Mohamed	1 Anrilalstraat/Street, Azaadville, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	31/12/81
Van der Heyden, Elizabeth	3 Bromleyweg/Road, Gleemoir, Athlone, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/4/79



Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel ingevolge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing verval Date on which notice expires
Vandeyar, Reggie Pakiry.....	13D Eerste Laan/First Avenue, Greyville, Lenasia, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/83
Venkatrathnam, Surinarayan Kala.....	15 Jakarandaweg/Road, Moleni Heights, Durban.....	9 (1)	30/4/83
Wilcox, Alfred Kenneth.....	68 Lower Kentweg/Road, Wynberg.....	9 (1)	31/7/79
Wilcox, Robert Cedric.....	7 Albertastraat/Street, Dieprivier/River, Wynberg.....	9 (1)	30/4/83
Wymers, Christopher.....	254 Dewlaan/Avenue, Eersterus, Pretoria.....	9 (1)	30/4/81
Zani, Thamsanqa Robert.....	2433, Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha.....	9 (1)	30/6/82

## DIE BLOMPLANTE VAN AFRIKA

Hierdie publikasie word uitgegee as 'n geïllustreerde reeks, baie na die aard van Curtis se "Botanical Magazine". Die doel van die werk is om die skoonheid en variasie van vorm van die flora van Afrika aan die leser bekend te stel, om belangstelling in die studie en kweek van die inheemse plante op te wek, en om plantkunde in die algemeen te bevorder.

Die meeste van die illustrasies word deur kunstenaars van die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantkunde gemaak, dog die redakteur verwelkom geskikte bydraes van 'n wetenskaplike en kunststandaard afkomstig van verwante inrigtings.

Onder huidige omstandighede word twee dele van die werk gelyktydig gepubliseer, maar met onreëlmatige tussenposes; elke deel bevat tien kleurplate. Intekengeld bedra R1,50 per deel: Vier dele per band. Vanaf band 27 is die prys per band in linne gebind R10; in morocco-leer gebind R14.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

## THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF AFRICA

This publication is issued as an illustrated serial, much on the same lines as Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and for imitating which no apology need be tendered.

The desire and object of the promoters of the publication will be achieved if it stimulates further interest in the study and cultivation of our indigenous plants.

The illustrations are prepared mainly by the artists at the Botanical Research Institute, and the Editor is pleased to receive living plants of general interest or of economic value for illustration.

Each part contains 10 plates and costs R1,50 per part. Two, three or four parts may be published annually, depending on the availability of illustrations. A volume consists of four parts. From Volume 27, the price per volume is: Cloth binding, R10; morocco binding, R14.

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Vol. 1 (1966). Prys R1,75. Oorsee: R2,20. Posvry.

Vol. 13 (1970). Prys R1. Oorsee: R12. Posvry.

Vol. 26 (1963). Prys R4,60. Oorsee: R5,75. Posvry.

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Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.



11/8/78 (328)

# Banished man disappears

TABLE 6 : Popu

6A - KOMMETJIE

Age group

Unknown

0-4

5-9

10-14

15-19

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-39

40-44

45-49

50-54

55-59

60+

Totals

6B - METHODIST M

Unknown

0-4

5-9

10-14

15-19

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-39

40-44

45-49

50-54

55-59

60+

Totals

6C - REDHILL

Unknown

0-4

5-9

10-14

15-19

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-39

40-44

45-49

50-54

55-59

60+

Totals

EAST LONDON — Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a prison warder, Mr Sizwe Horatius Dzulane, 32, who has been banished from the Ciskei.

Mr Dzulane who had been detained for seven days under the Ciskei's emergency regulation Proclamation R252 was released last Friday.

Soon after he was released he was given banishment orders signed by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L.L. Sebe.

The banishment orders prohibited him from remaining in his Mdantsane house or entering any part of the Ciskei.

Col M. Saunders, the Ciskei's Commissioner of Police who handed him the orders advised Mr Dzulane to leave for his home near Umtata immediately. His deadline was on Monday.

Mr Dzulane's wife, Mrs Christina Dzulane, 28, is baffled by his disappearance.

Yesterday Mrs Dzulane, who is in an advanced state of pregnancy, said she last saw her husband on Monday when he was

going to visit a friend in Zone Three. He did not return. On Tuesday Det Const Willie Ncoko arrived at their house inquiring about her husband.

Mrs Dzulane said Det Const Ncoko told her: "Your husband knows why I am looking for him."

A senior police spokesman at Mdantsane charge office said Mr Dzulane was definitely not detained. "He was given the banishment orders and he might have left for his home in Umtata", he said. — DDR

male

Unknown

2.

18.

23.

26.

17.

18.

15.

12.

9.

1.

10.

3.

2.

8.

174.

Nil

10.

12.

5.

6.

213.

0.

42.

61.

48.

28.

28.

23.

19.

13.

14.

9.

9.

2.

9.

305.

0.

25.

38.

48.

34.

22.

24.

9.

15.

12.

11.

6.

8.

9.

261.

0.

0.

0.

0.

0.

1.

0.

1.

0.

1.

0.

0.

2.

1.

6.

Nil

DD, 12/8/78  
**Jones**  
**stays** (328)  
**detained**

EAST LONDON — Mr Peter Jones, a former top member of the Black People's Convention who was detained with Mr Steve Biko at a roadblock near Grahamstown, has had his detention order extended.

He was detained without trial in Grahamstown and is being held in terms of a new detention order which will expire on July 31 next year.

One of two Internal Security Act detainees released from The Fort in Johannesburg on Thursday, Miss Joyce Mokhesi, has been redetained by Vereeniging police.

Miss Mokhesi, an organiser for the Young Christian Students, was first detained in May this year and held at The Fort under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

She was returning to her home in Sharpeville when she was redetained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Meanwhile Security Police headquarters in Pretoria refused last night to disclose the terms of a five-year banning order served on a former Secretary-General of the South African Students' Organisation, Mr Barney Pityana, on Thursday.

A spokesman for the security police said he could not comment on whether Mr Pityana would be restricted to his home in New Brighton or to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Pityana, who was detained on August 17, 1977, under the Internal Security Act, was released on Wednesday. — DDR-DDC.



# STRACHAN AND THE KILLER CONNEXION



● Mr Strachan  
... saw gunman

A BULLET was fired at Durban art lecturer Harold Strachan this week — and police are investigating the possibility that the person responsible is the murderer of Dr Richard Turner.

There are striking similarities in the two cases and if they are linked, a right wing fanatic with an insane desire to kill may be on the prowl in Durban.

It was the startling discovery of a hidden bullet hole in the wall of Mr Strachan's diningroom, hours after the incident, which shattered initial impressions that the shot had been a blank and simply designed to frighten.

The hole revealed that a bullet from the gunman's weapon — thought to be a small calibre pistol — had passed just over Mr Strachan's head and through a painting on the wall behind him. The speckled painting initially disguised the

## Shirtless gunman could be linked with Turner murder

BY RUSSELL KAY  
and SANDI HUDSON

hole and it was not spotted until hours afterwards by friends of the Strachans.

Yesterday Mrs Maggie Strachan, whose husband was twice banned and who featured prominently in the Rand Daily Mail's expose of the Sunday Express about the family's horrifying confrontation with the shirtless gunman.

"We kept thinking about what had happened to Dr Turner — and could not help feeling that it might

be the same person trying for us."

Dr Turner, who was also banned because of his political beliefs, was gunned down late at night in his Bellair home when he went to investigate the presence of a man standing on the verandah outside his home. His killer is still loose.

Mrs Strachan said that on Thursday evening she, her husband, and their 10-year-old son were sitting down to supper about 7.30 pm when there was a knock on the door.

Mrs Strachan, who teaches art at

a local private school, went to answer.

"My husband was sitting at the head of the supper table in direct line with the door when I opened it," Mrs Strachan said. "He had his mouth full of food when the door swung open and we saw the gunman."

"It all happened so fast, he was a young man and had no shirt on. He was standing in a gunfighter's crouch and, pointing the pistol downwards at my husband.

"He was only about five metres away and standing just outside the door. I think he was trying for a chest shot. I remember thinking 'oh God' ... and then he fired.

"I felt the blast of powder on my cheek. The gunman turned and ran. I thought how nervous he had looked; he had had the gun thrust out in front of him and seemed to be clenching his teeth and bracing himself for the shot."

It was the powder burns on Mrs Strachan's face that encouraged the early belief that a blank car-

## Strachan and the

● From Page 1

ridge had been fired.

## a killer

But hours later a friend noticed the hole in a picture above, where Mr Strachan had been sitting when the unknown gunman fired at him. Mr Strachan then moved the picture and to his horror realised a bullet had only just missed him and passed through the picture, through the wooden diningroom wall behind it, and slammed into another wall in the next room.

Yesterday, police were still searching the home for the expended bullet, hoping it might provide them with a vital clue not only to this shooting but also to the Turner murder.

Another possible clue in the Strachan shooting came from an off-duty policeman.

After firing, the gunman jumped from the Strachan verandah and ran into a garden next door. He leapt into a car parked in the

driveway and sped off. The off-duty policeman, who had heard the shot and peered out of a house, nearly saw the speeding car and noted its registration number.

Later police detained a man. He was released when Mr Strachan and his wife could not identify him in a lineup.

The police have been struck by similarities between Mr Strachan and Dr Turner.

● Both were banned for political beliefs or activities;

● Both had been lecturers — Mr Strachan in Art and Dr Turner in Law;

● Both had been employed by the University of Natal. Mr Strachan was prevented from continuing his career there when he was banned.



14/8/78 00 328

# Pityana barred from job

PORT ELIZABETH — The five-year banning order imposed on Mr Barney Pityana of New Brighton prohibits him from doing the work for which he was trained, according to his attorney, Mr C. M. Somyalo.

Mr Pityana has a law degree from Unisa and was originally articulated to a New Brighton firm of attorneys. He was first banned in 1973 and then detained a year ago. He was released last week.

In an interview, Mr Somyalo, a legal adviser to Mr Pityana, said in terms of the order Mr Pityana was not allowed to enter the premises of any attorney. That meant he could not work for any attorney. He did not know how Mr Pityana would earn a living.

Mr Somyalo said Mr Pityana could not attend any gathering except the church service at St Stephen's Anglican Church on Sundays from 8 am and 11.30 am.

He is also not allowed to enter any school.

The order confines him to New Brighton and places him under house arrest between 6 pm and 6 am. He must report to the New Brighton police station every Monday between 6 am and 6 pm.

Mr Somyalo said Mr Pityana was not allowed any visitors except his mother, his doctor and his legal adviser, provided they were not banned.

His wife, Mrs Nosidima Pityana, who is also restricted by the banning order, but was recently allowed to visit her sister in Transkei, returned home on Friday with their daughter, Loyiso, 7.

— DDC.

Editorial Opinion . . . 6

Sport . . . 11, 12



# Winnie Mandela to appear

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Winnie Mandela, banished to Brandfort in the Free State, will make a brief appearance in the Bloemfontein magistrate's court tomorrow.

Mrs Mandela, wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, faces two allegations of contravening her restriction order and one of obstructing police. She was served with summonses at her Brandfort home on Tuesday last week.

Mrs Mandela was banished from Soweto to the Free State for five years in May last year. — DDC.

# Terror attacks on banned pair

JOHANNESBURG — Shotgun and petrol bomb attacks shook the homes of two prominent banned people here early yesterday morning.

328

W

16/8/78



The Commissioner of Police said last night police had assembled a team of detectives to investigate the attacks on the homes of Dr C. F. Beyers Naude and Mrs Helen Joseph.

Shotgun blasts were fired through the sitting room window of the Johannesburg home of Mrs Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa, at 1 am yesterday.

Only half an hour earlier, two petrol bombs were flung at Dr Naude's car while it stood in the driveway of his Greenside home.

And while left-wing victims are concerned about their safety, the Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhuys, said in reaction to the latest attacks: "The police will go all out to put an end to this violence."

Senior police officers and fingerprint experts converged on Mrs Joseph's Norwood home after it was reported that two shotgun blasts had shattered the sitting room window.

A friend of Mrs Joseph said yesterday a car was heard driving off immediately after the incident.

A hail of shot went through the window, penetrated the front door and lodged in the bathroom walls.

Mrs Joseph has been a target of several previous attacks and death threats.

Dr Naude, director of the now banned Christian Institute, who has also been victimised by threats and acts of intimidation, was helped yesterday by neighbours who saw flames burning behind his car.

His wife said a neighbour, Mr J. Forsyth, threw building sand on the flames and put the fire out while she and her husband slept through the incident.

The Witwatersrand CID chief, Gen J. Engelbrecht said yesterday police found two smashed bottles which had contained petrol, next to the car.

Mrs Naude said the bombs landed too far behind the car to cause much damage.

"If the car had caught alight the whole house might have burnt down," she said.

The two attacks are the latest in a series being conducted against critics of the government — including Dr Rick Turner who was gunned down at his Durban home last year and Mr Harold Strachan, who was fired at by a mystery gunman in Durban last Thursday night.

At least 600 incidents are alleged to have been reported to have taken place during the past 12 years in a right-wing campaign of psychological warfare and terror.

Methods have varied from anonymous middle of the night death threats on the phone to finding the family cat skinned on the doorstep.

The targets, all outspoken critics of the government, include Dr Alan Paton, various student leaders, Mr Donald Woods, Mr Percy Qoboza and Archbishop Denis Hurley. — DDC-SAPA.



Mrs Helen Joseph peers through holes in the front window of her house in Johannesburg caused during a shotgun attack on the house early yesterday morning.





Mrs Helen Joseph peers through holes in the front window of her house in Norwood, Johannesburg, caused during a shotgun attack on the house in the early hours yesterday.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

# Night attacks on homes of Joseph and Naude

## Staff Reporters

A TEAM of detectives will investigate the attacks on the homes of two banned people, Dr Beyers Naude and Mrs Helen Joseph, the Commissioner of Police said last night.

At 1 am yesterday shotgun blasts were fired through the lounge window of the Johannesburg home of Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under house

arrest in South Africa.

In another attack half-an-hour earlier, two petrol bombs were flung at a car belonging to Dr Naude in the driveway of his Green-side, Johannesburg, home.

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, said in reaction to the latest attacks that police would "go all out to put an end to this violence."

Senior police officers

and fingerprint experts converged on Mrs Joseph's Norwood home early yesterday.

A friend of Mrs Joseph who lives nearby said yesterday a car was heard driving off immediately after the shooting incident. Shotgun pellets went through the window, penetrated the front door and lodged in the bathroom walls.

Mrs Joseph has been a target of several previous

attacks and death threats.

Dr Naude, director of the now banned Christian Institute, has also been the victim of threats and acts of intimidation.

His wife, Mrs Ilse Naude, said yesterday a neighbour, Mr J Forsyth, threw building sand on the flames and put out the fire while she and her husband slept through the incident.

Other recent victims of what appear to be right-wing terror attacks were Dr Rick Turner, who was murdered at his home in Durban last year, and Mr Harold Strachan who was fired at by a mystery gunman in Durban last Thursday night.

Police have estimated that the bullet missed the twice banned art lecturer's head by centimetres.

Rightwing terror methods have varied from anonymous middle-of-the-night death threats to skinning the family cat.

In the past 12 years, 600 such incidents are known to have occurred, with the victims usually being outspoken critics of the Government.

Among the targets have been Dr Alan Paton, Mr Donald Woods, Mr Percy Qoboza, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop of Durban and various student leaders.

● Editorial Comment  
— Page 8

## Tabalaza: youth tells of tears

### Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Evidence at the inquest of Mr Lungile Tabalaza, 20, went into camera yesterday afternoon after a Port Elizabeth regional magistrate found that a 17-year-old witness might be influenced by the packed public gallery.

Mr Tabalaza, 20, of New Brighton, fell to his death from the fifth floor offices of the Security Police in the Sanlam building, Port Elizabeth, on July 10.

The youth told the court he had seen tears in Mr Tabalaza's eyes after he was questioned at the New Brighton police station.

The youth, who is serving a jail term after he was convicted of robbery and arson involving the robbery of a bakery de-

livery van, said he had known Mr Tabalaza.

He, Mr Tabalaza and a third person had robbed the driver of a bakery truck and set the van alight.

When they were arrested, they were later taken to the Sanlam building.

"I did not see Mr Tabalaza being assaulted or hear him screaming."

He had seen tears in Mr Tabalaza's eyes after he was questioned earlier at the New Brighton police station, he said.

Captain G J Marais of the Security Police, said on July 10 he walked past the office of a Sergeant Nel on the fifth floor of the Sanlam building and saw a black man sitting on the floor.

He later handed the same man who had been sitting on the floor, to an ambulance driver. "His pulse was beating and he was still living when he was taken away," he said.

On July 11 he identified Mr Tabalaza's body.

Earlier, Mr Ernest Kondile said that on July 10 he was robbed of R144 and his firm's bakery delivery van was set alight by three men armed with knives.

A Mr Clifford Pikoli followed the men and said later the men had run into a house in Red location. Mr Kondile, Mr Pikoli and the police went to the house and arrested two men.

He later identified one of the men at the police mortuary.





Mrs. Helen Joseph



Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude

CT. 16/8/78

## Attacks:

## Probe is promised

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Commissioner of Police said last night that a team of detectives had been assembled to investigate attacks on the homes of two of the country's leading banned people, Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude and Mrs. Helen Joseph.

Homes of banned attacked — Page 3

## Homes of banned attacked

JOHANNESBURG — The homes of Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude and Mrs. Helen Joseph — two of South Africa's most prominent banned people — were the target of petrol bombs and shotgun blasts on Monday night.

The Witwatersrand CID Chief, General J. F. Engelbrecht, said yesterday that a shotgun blast shattered windows at the front door and lounge of Mrs. Joseph's Norwood home at 1am.

Half-an-hour earlier, neighbours of Dr. Naude saw a fire in his driveway. They found flames licking at Dr. Naude's car. It was slightly damaged. Two smashed bottles, which had contained petrol, were found nearby. — Sapa

STAR 16/8/78

## Mandela in court

328

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of the leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, appeared in the Bloemfon-

tein Magistrate's Court today on charges of contravening the terms of her banning order.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to August 31. — Sapa.



PA-M 5/18/78 11:20  
**Mandela case  
postponed** (328)

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of the leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, appeared in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of contravening the terms of her restriction order.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to August 31, 1978. Sapa.

ARGUS 18/8/78  
**Nurse who  
was jailed  
cautioned**

The Argus Correspondent  
PRETORIA.—Mrs Barbara Mary Waite, 42, was today found guilty of improper conduct and cautioned by the disciplinary committee of the South African Nursing Council.

This decision is subject to approval at the council meeting next month.

Mrs Waite, wife of Springbok cricketer John Waite, appeared before the committee following her conviction of contravening Section 205 of the criminal procedures Act of 1977 in Bloemfontein in October last year.

She had declined to give evidence in the Winnie Mandela case earlier in the year. She was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment which was reduced to two months on appeal.



# New Burmeister novel banned

EAST LONDON— Jon Burmeister's new novel, *The Hard Men*, has been banned.

The directorate of Publications announced yesterday it would be an offence from today to import or distribute the book.

*The Hard Men* will be listed as an undesirable publication in today's Government Gazette.

The banning did not surprise the East London writer yesterday, despite the fact it is the first of his eight novels to fall foul of the censors.

"I rather suspected this, despite the fact it is a violently anti-communistic book," he said.

There were no particular reasons for believing it would be banned. "It was just a hunch I had."

"I can't understand what there is to ban about it. The goodies come out on top, the baddies go down the drain and hundreds of Cubans get killed. What more could they want," said Mr

Burmeister.

Though none of his novels have been banned before, one, *Running Scared*, was embargoed, though later released for publication.

*The Hard Men* was embargoed at the time the book fair was in East London less than a month ago, and library staff were ordered to take it off the shelves. At that stage it had been on the market for about a month.

Though the banning will not affect the author much financially — most of his sales are in the UK, America and other countries — he is still

angry and upset over the decision.

"I don't even have the right to appeal to the courts anymore," he said. He intends contacting his publishers to see if anything can be done to contest the banning with the directorate's own appeal board.

Among other undesirable publications to be listed today is a pamphlet, *Dossier on South African Security Harassment and Detention of Members from May to June 1978*, attributed to the Young Christian Workers of South Africa. — D DR-SAPA.



East London author Jon Burmeister working on his latest project last night — a family drama script for SABC-TV.

CAPE TIMES  
19/8/78 328

## Caution for Mrs Waite

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Barbara Waite, the nurse who served a prison sentence for an offence relating to a case involving Winnie Mandela, has been found guilty of improper conduct by the disciplinary committee of the South African Nursing Council.

Mrs Waite, 42, the wife of Springbok cricketer, John Waite, appeared before the committee on Thursday and was cautioned. The committee decision is subject to approval by the full council.

In October last year Mrs Waite was convicted of interfering with the administration of justice by refusing to give evidence. A 12-month jail sentence was reduced to two months on appeal.

At yesterday's hearing, Mr Willem J. van der Merwe, appearing pro forma for the SA Nursing Council, said this offence was regarded as a threat to the safety of the state, and the committee should therefore find her guilty of disgraceful or improper conduct.

Mr Raymond Tucker, appearing for Mrs Waite, said his client did not refuse to give evidence because she wanted to be arrogant or defiant, but because her conscience and moral beliefs would not allow her to.

In a statement read to the committee, Mrs Waite said she had visited Mrs Mandela in May last year out of a sense of Christian duty. — Sapa



RAM 21/8/78

# Body arrives from Island

328

Staff Reporters

THE BODY of Mputle Johannes Matsobane, 21, the Robben Island prisoner who died 13 days ago, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday afternoon.

The funeral was to have taken place on Saturday at the Zone 13 Methodist Church in Sebokeng, but the body did not arrive.

It was originally supposed to have arrived on Tuesday last week, but was held back at the last minute by Matsobane's brother Mr Moses Matsobane, who had gone to Cape Town to collect the body.

Mr Matsobane tried to arrange a private autopsy after seeing his brother's death certificate which said he had died unnaturally.

The pathologist commissioned to do the autopsy, however, said a second autopsy could not be performed because the body had been embalmed, and because of the original autopsy.

He said he would complete a report on the body based on his own observations and on the State pathologist's report and slides which had been released to him.

He refused to comment on the cause of death and said his report would be given to the Matsobane family's lawyers today.

Friends and relatives of the Matsobane family gathered at their home in Sebokeng yesterday. Family members said they had not yet been told what the cause of death might have been.

The body was taken from the airport to a funeral parlour in Residensia. A member of the family, Mr Samuel Matsobane, said yesterday that funeral arrangements still had to be finalised.

# Pityana may have fled SA

22/8/78 M 328

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Barney Nyameko Pityana, banned former secretary general of the outlawed South African Student's Organisation and a leading black consciousness figure, is missing from his New Brighton home and may have fled the country.

It is believed his banned wife, Nomsisi, and daughter, Loyiso, are with him.

Mr Pityana's younger brother, Mr Lizo Pityana, said yesterday he had last seen his brother last Wednesday when he called for his paper.

"He left my place at 5.45pm to get home by six (to comply with his banning order)," said his brother.

Mr Pityana said his brother did not collect his paper on Thursday and on Friday he had sent a youngster to deliver them.

The boy returned, say-

ing the house was empty.

Then a neighbour phoned Mr Pityana to say his brother's house had been closed all day and the family had not been seen. Using duplicate keys, Mr Pityana then checked the abandoned home.

"Everything was in order and the wireless was still on," he said.

"There was no sign of clothes being taken. The daughter's room was also in order.

"This has really shocked me. He never indicated he was leaving soon. I am worried about his safety. I will never relax until I establish his whereabouts," said Mr Pityana.

A young house cleaner to the Pityana family, Miss Noneti Teyise, said yesterday Mrs Pityana had told her not to come to work last Wednesday as she would be at a doctor, but asked her to be at the home on Thursday.

Miss Teyise said the house was closed on

Thursday and when she tried again on Friday. She had been visited by the security police yesterday. They wanted to know where the Pityana's were and who had taken their car. They then left.

Mr Lizo Pityana said he did not know what would happen to his brother's belongings. His mother, Sister Ruth Pityana, of the Cecilia Makiwane hospital in Mdantsane, presently studying in Pretoria, would decide.

Mr Barney Pityana was released from almost a year in detention on August 10. A banning order served on him on his release prevented him, among other things, from continuing his legal articles.

He may have crossed into Botswana since Thursday but last night, Botswana's Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirshfield, said he knew nothing of Mr Pityana's whereabouts.—DDC.



# Mandela ROM 2418/28 sticker (328) conviction

Staff Reporter

A STICKER the size of a postage stamp showing a picture of Nelson Mandela led to an 18-month suspended sentence for 19-year-old Truelove Mahlope in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mahlope pleaded guilty before Mr J L de Villiers to a charge of having taken part in activities of the banned African National Congress.

She was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for five years.

The charge sheet alleged the ANC was a banned organisation of which Nelson Mandela was a leader or former leader.

The activities of the ANC were concerned with freeing the leaders of the organisation who were detained or serving prison sentences. Mahlope took part in the activities by carrying a pamphlet showing she was an active supporter of the ANC, it was said.

Mahlope told the court she did not know it was wrong to wear the sticker.

## Varsity publications deemed undesirable

CAPE TOWN — Two issues of Varsity published by the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town have been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

Possessing the issue of May 16, 1978 will be prohibited by a notice in today's Government Gazette.

Two other student publications, Kolbe Student, July 1978, Vol 11, No 3, by the Catholic Students' Society of UCT, and Dome, No 6, June 27, 1978, by the SRC of the

University of Natal, were also found undesirable. Possession of Dome will be prohibited in terms of a notice in today's Government Gazette.

The directorate also announced the Publications Appeal Board had set aside a committee decision that the book, A Child is Born, by Lennart Nilsson, was undesirable.

Among other books banned yesterday were: The Second Coming, Twelve Inches Plus, Carnal Knowledge, Nymphs, Horses and Athletes, and Confessions of a Sex Kitten. — SAPA.



# Umtata paper banned

UMTATA — The weekly Transkei newspaper, Isaziso, has been banned.

The banning order was signed by the State President, Chief Botha Sigcau. No reasons were given.

The proclamation was published in a special issue of the Government Gazette. A copy of the gazette was delivered to the Isaziso offices.

The ban came eight days after the proprietor and editor, Mr. Vuyani Mrwetyana, was detained under Transkei's security laws.

The deputy editor, Mr. Zola Donywa, said they would comply with the ban but called on the Government to charge or release Mr. Mrwetyana.

Mrs. Mrwetyana, who is responsible for the administration of the paper's offices, said: "I got the second shock of my life in eight days so please give me a chance to have a good rest and recover. Then I will be in a position to comment."

The Transkei has also banned five books: Hardcore by O. Phillip Masinga, More Rugby Songs by Sphere Books, The other side of Midnight by Sidney Sheldon, Confessions of a Hiker by Adrian Reid and Shoot by Douglas Fairbairn. — DDR-SAPA.

# Publication

ARGUS 28/8/78

## — Russell

(328)

## in court

A BANNED Anglican minister, the Rev David Russell, appeared briefly before a Wynberg Regional Court Magistrate today.

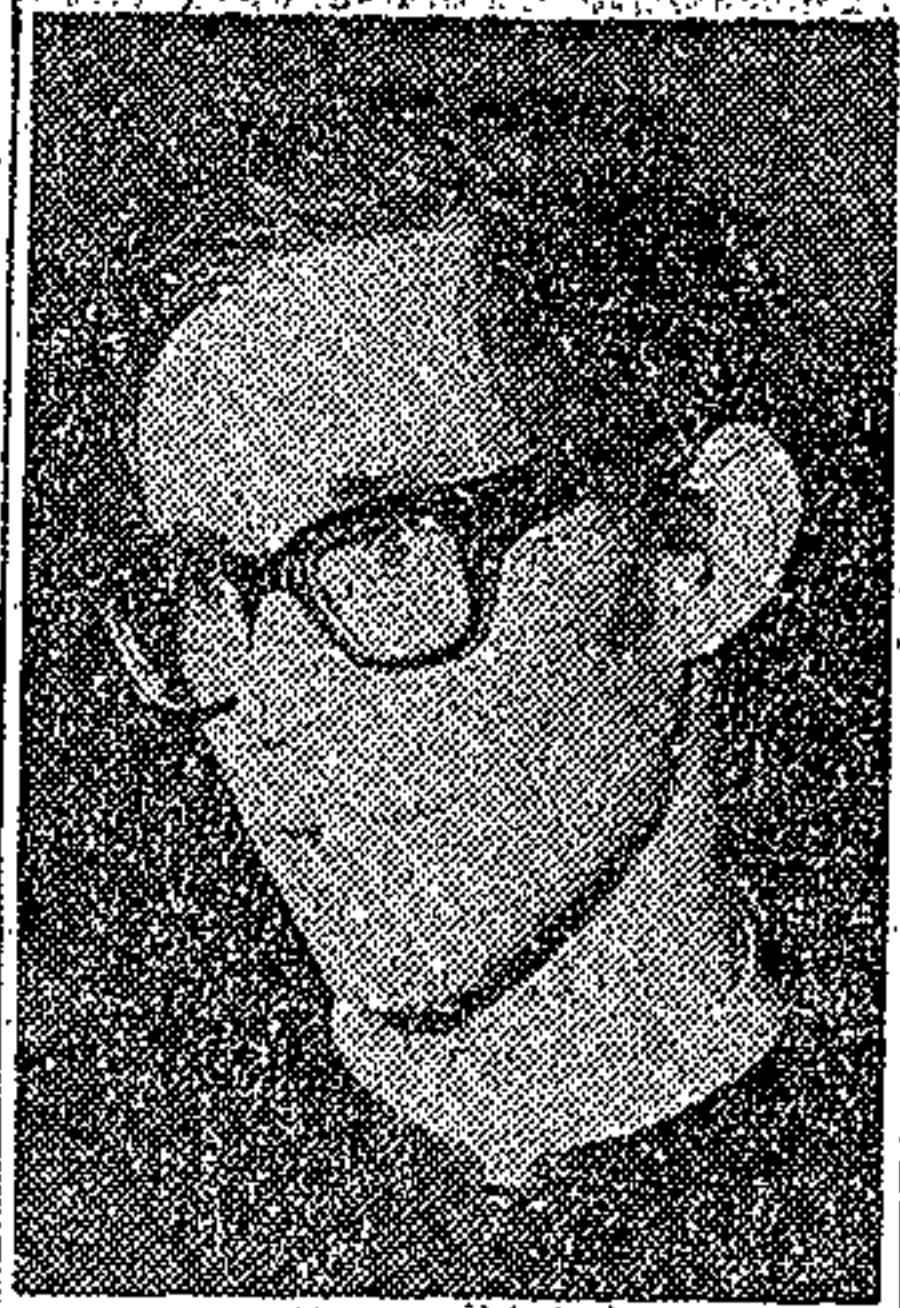
Mr Russell, 39, appeared on a charge of contravening Section 8 (1) (a) of Act 42 of 1974 by publishing an undesirable publication entitled The Riot Police and The Suppression of Truth on April 18 last year.

Mr Russell was not asked to plead, no evidence was led, and the trial was postponed to October 26.

He was warned to appear in the Cape Town Regional Court on that date.

Mr A. J. Burger was on the Bench and Mr A. J. F. Louw appeared for the State.





REV DAVID RUSSELL

## Russell in court

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell appeared before a Wynberg Regional Court magistrate yesterday.

Mr Russell, 39, a Minister of the Anglican Church, appeared on a charge of contravening Section 8 (1) (A) of Act 42 of 1974 by publishing an undesirable publication entitled "The riot police and the suppression of truth" on April 18 last year.

He was not asked to plead; no evidence was led, and the hearing was postponed to October 28.

He was warned to appear in a Cape Town regional court on that date. — SAPA.

(378) 30/8/78 R10M

# Banned man's family gets rent threat

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE family of Mr Madibeng Chris Mokoditso, a banned former vice-president of the now banned Black People's Convention has received a notice from the West Rand Administration Board threatening them with court action if they did not pay R18,70 they are said to owe for rent.

The notice, written on official Wrab paper and signed by a superintendent, was found in the family's letter box.

But a spokesman for Wrab said yesterday that the board had not reached a decision on the matter relating to a letter written to it by Mr Mokoditso.

Mr Mokoditso, whose five-year banning order expired last month, was served with another order restricting him for two years.

He has written letters to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger and to Wrab.

Mr Mokoditso has received a reply from Mr Kruger's office in Pretoria acknowledging receipt of his letter.

Last week Mrs Mapitso Mokoditso said she would not pay rent for their house in Mapetla, Soweto, because Mr Kruger was responsible for her husband losing his job as legal clerk.

A special clause in the new order specifically bars Mr Mokoditso from working for Shun Chetty and Company, the attorneys for whom he worked, or entering their premises or working for their partners.

Mrs Mokoditso said due to the actions of the Minister over her husband, a duty to support the family now rested with the Department of Justice.

"The Minister should be responsible for his maintenance because he has taken his employment away from him," she said.

The head of ministerial services in the Ministry of Justice yesterday would not comment on the matter and said it was a personal matter between Mr Mokoditso and the department.



## GENERAL STUDIES T2B

## STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

- (a) (i) Using a typical large scale organisation as an example of basic financial, technical and management framework.
- (ii) Individual organisation activities handled or produced. Public liability company constitution.
- (iii) Functions of departments and development of control and inspection of production and maintenance.
- (iv) Brief description of administration and control. (Note: Mrs Mandela, wife of the former leader of the African National Congress, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment by Mr C. P. J. Styder in the regional court here in Bloemfontein. Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court this week in the appeal by Mrs Winnie Mandela against her conviction of receiving visitors and attending social meetings while restricted.)
- (v) Office and administrative functions of secretarial, clerical, etc. detail in T3C).

## OFFICE SYSTEMS

- (a) (i) Broad outline of materials stores organisation, including, invoicing, control and general.
- (ii) Filing and references and tender of importance, including comparisons, correspondence.
- (b) Office machinery, including modern typewriters, dictating and recording machines, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfilming etc.

## FINANCE

- (a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.
- (b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.

# Mandela judgment reserved

BLOEMFONTEIN — Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court here in the appeal by Mrs. Winnie Mandela against her conviction of receiving visitors and attending social meetings while restricted.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of the former leader of the ANC, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment by a regional court magistrate here in February.

Mr. G. Bizos, appearing for Mrs. Mandela, argued that the magistrate was wrong in rejecting Mrs. Mandela's evidence that the state could not prove she attended a meeting and that the sentence was excessive. — SAPA



328

# Mandela appeal <sup>RDM</sup> 30/8/78

BLOEMFONTEIN.—Judgment was reserved in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on Monday in the appeal by Winnie Mandela against her conviction of receiving visitors and attending social meetings while restricted.

Mandela, wife of a former leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was sentenced to 12 months' jail by Mr C P J Steynier in the Bloemfontein Regional Court in February.

Mr G Bizzos, appearing

for Mandela, argued that the magistrate was wrong in rejecting her evidence that the State could not prove she attended a meeting and that the sentence was excessive.

Mr F Bonthuys, appearing for the State, said the reason Mandela was restricted was to prevent her from promoting communism. The restriction was therefore of a serious nature and it should not be easy to sidestep, he said.—Sapa.

# Sick man 'banished, refused treatment'

A BANNED Rustenburg man who was acquitted in the Pretoria Supreme Court of charges under the Terrorism Act five months ago, was taken from his home in Thlabane at 3.30 am yesterday by members of the Security Police.

They informed his mother-in-law that he was being taken to Upington in the North-Western Cape where there was "a house and a job".

He is Mr Michael Ngubene, 43. His wife, who was in Johannesburg at the time, was informed of his disappearance by her mother yesterday morning.

She has been left with no documents to explain the police action and no address at which she may contact her husband.

Mr Ngubene's removal from Rustenburg comes after two attempts on the part of his attorney and a Johannesburg psychiatrist to have him examined neurologically. Both attempts were prevented by Security Police.

Mr Ngubene, who has served 12 years on Robben Island for sabotage, was the subject of an application at the start of the lengthy African Nationalist Congress trial which began

in Pretoria in June last year and ended in April.

Defence counsel applied for him to be sent for observation because his behaviour since his release from the island had suggested he might be mentally disturbed.

His attorney said yesterday that on two occasions, psychiatrists had made appointments to examine Mr Ngubene.

On the first occasion, his wife applied to the magistrate in Rustenburg, for permission for him to come into Johannesburg.

"Instead of permission being granted, he was taken into the Security Police offices and interrogated," his attorney said.

Mrs Ngubene was informed that her husband would be brought to Johannesburg by the Security Police, but they did not do so.

On the second occasion, he was given permission to come to Johannesburg on Wednesday on condition he did not stay overnight.

Earlier this week, he was again interrogated by Security Police who apparently informed Mrs Ngubene that there was nothing wrong with him and he needed no examination.

As he and his wife were about to board a bus for Johannesburg on Wednesday morning, to keep the appointments, he was intercepted and told he would be arrested if he tried to leave Rustenburg.

In an angry statement yesterday, Mr Ngubene's attorney said: "If the Security Police doubted that Michael was coming to Johannesburg for medical examination, they could, with no difficulty, have brought him directly to the doctors themselves."

"I believe their actions in past weeks have been a deliberate attempt to prevent him from receiving the medical examination he requires prior to his banishment, for banishment it appears to be."

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The order was served on him in Soweto, hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting last night at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The system of amabutho has not been demonstrated as not being part of a centralized military composition. It did, however, provide a useful institution for effectively socializing the steady stream of young captives.

cano

**STAGE ONE**

## STAGE TWO

(7) Cobbins, Pg. 610  
(8) Cobbins, Pg. 610  
(9) Cobbins, Pg. 630

17) Loebsing.  
Pg. 610

(a) Cobble, Pg. 610

19) Cobbing, Rg. 630

17) Liebschütz

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(1) ~~Amatanga~~ ~~grouped~~ ~~together~~ ~~(ababebuthwa)~~ ~~in~~ ~~separate~~ ~~and~~ ~~temporary~~  
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 purposes. The important thing to grasp from Cobbing's definitions is  
 that the normal Ndebele residential units, were not purely military  
 formations, they only had a military function in that the men were potential  
 soldiers. (7)

<p>...and an eldest son, for example, might be allowed to inherit the entire estate, if he had just died. An eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household.</p>	<p>...and an eldest son, for example, might be allowed to inherit the entire estate, if he had just died. An eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household.</p>
<p>...and an eldest son, for example, might be allowed to inherit the entire estate, if he had just died. An eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household.</p>	<p>...and an eldest son, for example, might be allowed to inherit the entire estate, if he had just died. An eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household. The eldest son might be chosen to form a new household.</p>

in a central role in Ndebele society:

The system of amabutho has not been demonstrated as not centralised military despotism. It did however provide a service

for effectively socializing the steady stream of young  
all TW ON.  
(7) Comb. Pg. 610

(6) Coburg, Pg. 61b  
19) Coburg, Pg. 630

The bank needs to hold R100 in cash (reserves) against this liability because the client does not pay for all transactions (accounts, day-to-day purchases) in cash but uses cheques. If a payment is made by cheque to another client at the bank, no cash is shifted in the

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liabilities of the bank supply form this of its assets bank has only been able to increase the other writers have atopos region as by smaller regimen settlements as war Selous gives the il J. Cobbing, investigating a more accurate picture of the robbing challenges own chief with a for example, state They continue that who were in charge Cobbing believes S historical evidence "the majority of NN probably averaging collected into clu the 'regimental' to (lit: sub-division) succession of chief to the bank and R100 By following Cobbing kingdom was not a necessary to grasp loan or collag as activities. The ar conceit dephing a ery duty, could se then assembled from when the specific tiall temporary, the money the (6) Cobbing, pg. 61





**DR MOTLANA**  
... month's silence

# Motlana banned for one month

328  
R.A.M.  
7/9/78

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**  
Deputy Political Editor

**DR NTHATO MOTLANA**, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was served with a banning order yesterday prohibiting him from attending gatherings until the end of the month.

The banning order was served on him in Soweto hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting last night at the University of the Witwatersrand on politics and education.

Issued under Section 9 of the Internal Security Act, the order forbids him from addressing any meeting of students or pupils and any meeting held at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The order was delivered to him by security policemen from John Vorster Square and went into operation from the moment it was handed to him.

It was issued on the authority of the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, who stated he was satisfied Dr Motlana was engaged in activities which endangered or were calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

The order prohibited Dr Motlana from attending "any gathering" specifically

those where the principles of government of a state were propagated, criticised or discussed.

The order came less than three months after Mr Kruger had warned Dr Motlana to desist from making "inflammatory" speeches. The verbal warning came in the wake of Dr Motlana's address on the June 16 anniversary of the 1976 unrest at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto.

Professor John Dugard, director of legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, who was billed as a co-speaker at the education meeting, last night condemned the ban as an "insane" action.

"Dr Motlana is clearly accepted as a leader of blacks — and moreover, unlike more radical blacks, he is prepared to speak to whites, including Nationalists such as Professor Gerrit Viljoen and Dr Willem de Klerk," Professor Dugard said.

The banning order further prevents him from attending regular meetings of the Committee of 10, the Mental Health Society — he is chairman of a black committee on mental health — and the Soweto Council for Marriage and Family Life.



TABLE 2

THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDUSTRIES IN GDP

years with inter-year	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Secondary industry	Services
1978	32.8			
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# Ban on posters produced by Kempton Park shop

CAPE TOWN. — Thomas Kiernan's book "Yasir Arafat" has been banned again, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

The Publications Appeal Board decided that the book is undesirable under section 14 of the Publications Act of 1974, and set aside a committee decision that it is not undesirable.

In addition, four posters and a price list produced by The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park, as well as a poster "Royal Swazi Hotel presents fever at Lesters," by Holiday Inn, were found undesirable.

able.

Notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today.

From tomorrow it will be an offence, to import and/or distribute the following publications or objects:

Society and the Healthy Homosexual (Dr George Weinberg); Savage in Silk (Donna Comreaux Zide); Chicago Deadline (Ed Maz-zaro); Forced March (Leo Kessler).

The Eye of Love, in the Temple Sculpture of India (Richard Lannoy); Fingers (Larry Pryce); Telekiller (John Warwick).

Unadorned — No C58 — poster (R Gonzalez); Reflects — No PO 952 — poster (Vinciata); Nude Study — No PO 2590 — poster (Vincent).

Royal Swazi Hotel presents fever at Lesters, pamphlet (Holiday Inn); The Medicine Shop, June 1978 price list and order form pamphlets (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park).

Prolact, pamphlet (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park); New Minispray, pamphlet (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park); Confidence, pamphlet (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park); Prime Cream, pamphlet (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park).

New Firm Ends, pamphlet (unknown); For Harmony and pleasure, pamphlet (unknown); Exciting Stimulation with the Vibrex Cordless Massager pamphlet (unknown); Yasir Arafat (Thomas Kiernan) — Sapa.

50,2  
49,9  
48,2

The reasons for this were that the rise in agricultural production was not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population and the expansion of railways enabled foreign producers to compete effectively for the new markets. (35) Further problems in agriculture were the scourges of pestilence and droughts, abrupt fluctuations in market price and the shortages of labour, experience by white farmers. As mentioned already, the state played an important role in obtaining a labour supply for white farmers, and it also assumed an increasing role in agriculture in directly assisting farmers through price supports, a marketing policy which raised agricultural prices well above the competitive level and subsidised credit. Shortly before the Second World War agricultural production slowed down again, but intervention by the State again reversed the situation. (36) Over the whole post war period, the physical volume of food production has generally grown at faster rates than food consumption — Table 3. However, the physical volume of livestock products has not kept pace.

Whether the situation would have been any different had the State not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the farming potential of black peasants had not been curbed by "covert political measures taken to coerce blacks into working for whites, rather than producing on their own account and by the discriminatory allocation of economic resources which has rigged the market against blacks," (37) is inconclusive. Currently 95% of agricultural output originates on white farms, although blacks have 23% of the more fertile land.

Since 1920, only a small percentage of the total food supply has been imported (see Table 4); of these imports, those of meat, animal fats and oils have been in the majority.

In Table 5, the relative prices of food at farm and retail level are shown. If production had not kept up with demand, food prices would have risen. It appears that there has been no sustained movement in relative prices up and down (columns IV and V). Up to the 1930's, relative prices decreased, but increased thereafter with a moderate decline in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Since 1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening margin between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage. (38) Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly with the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in the CPI (column I).

Although the data should be treated with some caution, since they may conceal important relative movements between products, it appears that the supply of food has been adequate. Whether the distribution has been adequate will not be considered here.

(35) Wilson, p. 115  
(37) Lipton (1977), p. 75  
(36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff  
(38) Brand (1969), p. 65



Why, and with what effect, did Dingane react to force against neighbouring and intrusive whites?

Donner Phillips

On his accession Dingane had to face new problems as well as old problems in a more acute form. The kingdom created

no real problems in a more acute form. The kingdom created a deep-seated change of office - a succession has been described as a rebellion, not a revolution. The dynamic military leadership of the kingdom - for or against? also, the really occurred from the status of the Mpondo and the Ekoka in 1828, intervene to lift the restrictions imposed on Dr Motlana by the Minister of Justice. We also recommend that Mr Kruger acquaints himself with a basic scientific principle that a boiler explodes when all the safety valves are turned off.

The South African Council of Churches said the international community would protest strongly at the banning of Dr Motlana.

The Council appealed to the authorities to reconsider the action taken against Dr Motlana.

with the order in Soweto on Wednesday, only hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting the same night at the University of the Witwatersrand on politics and education.

"Many South Africans viewed with real hope the recent consultations between Dr Motlana, Prof Gerrit Viljoen and others. It seemed that an important bridge for understanding and future negotiations had been created," the institute said.

"We urgently request that the Prime Minister in-

# Motlana banning attacked

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday attacked the banning order imposed on Dr Nthato Motlana, Chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, this week, prohibiting him from attending gatherings until the end of the month.

Dr Motlana was served

no real problems in a more acute form. The kingdom created a deep-seated change of office - a succession has been described as a rebellion, not a revolution. The dynamic military leadership of the kingdom - for or against? also, the really occurred from the status of the Mpondo and the Ekoka in 1828, intervene to lift the restrictions imposed on Dr Motlana by the Minister of Justice. We also recommend that Mr Kruger acquaints himself with a basic scientific principle that a boiler explodes when all the safety valves are turned off.

On his accession Dingane had to face new problems as well as old problems in a more acute form. The kingdom created

(1) Bernard Thompson in OHSA Vol 1, p 551  
(2) J. Birt, The Amato of Natal 1895-1895, p 49  
(3) C. H. A. Vol 1, p 1870, p 5

for succession and maintenance; certain tribes in the Zulu kingdom claimed that he had no claim, even their allegiance e.g. the Zulu. The Zulu reacted with a portion of the nation and reacted at night; others were induced to follow e.g. the Amato - the Zulu; some became incorporated with the Zulu people, while the rest fled to the whites at Port Natal. Many others rejoined their old chiefs and actually helped to defeat Dingane eventually.

Thus, in order to preserve his kingdom, Dingane had to keep the army occupied and demonstrated by the three expeditions against the Ndebele of Mthetheni. "The system built up by Shaka thus proved to have a momentum which enabled it to survive the death of its founder, and the succession of a ruler very different in character, who did not share the preoccupation with war and glory which had inspired his great predecessor." (1) The first priority had to be consolidation of his position by destroying or eliminating the real or potential enemies; "ignoring the chief" of his predecessor; made relations; chief of Zululand who had renounced their allegiance to him; any chief or individual who practiced witchcraft, appropriate royal cattle, poisoned others; or who killed the king. "Holders of the enemies of state were in a large measure responsible for the 'destructive murders' which characterized Dingane's domestic policy."

Whereas Shaka had, generally, to deal with only a few scattered traders and adventurers, it was left to Dingane to react, through understandable fear of the large, better-organized influence of the whites, to violence and massacre. "Throughout his reign the white presence in Natal became more and more menacing to Dingane, the number of the white traders increasing. So too, did the number of Zulu refugees who attached themselves to the traders."

(4) Ibid, p 535  
(5) Ologun, Z. Dingane, A Reappraisal, p 202  
(6) OHSA Vol 1, p 551



The Editor, Rand Daily Mail,  
Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000

# Despair over Motlana

THE HEADLINE, "Motlana banned for one month" (RDM, September 7), filled me with unutterable despair. Will nothing ever open the eyes of this Government to the incredible folly of its actions?

Dr Motlana is a remarkable man of sincerity and courage. He is charming, articulate, reasonable, understanding and humane.

By any standards he is an outstanding human being and is one of the few remaining and recognised black leaders who is still prepared to work for peaceful change through consultation and discussion. He should be listened to

with the utmost attention, not muzzled.

This Government should realise that it does not have a monopoly on wisdom, that there are people in this country who view its future with different eyes, and that Government policy is not necessarily either the only or the best one.

Repressive legislation and restrictive actions are a sure indication that there is dissidence and dissent in our country. The silencing of the expression of grievances or of points of view in opposition to the Government's does not make them disappear.

They cannot simply be swept under the carpet, as the Government is attempt-

ing to do in a different context by destroying Crossroads in order to make the people it is housing disappear. People and grievances swept under out of sight do not cease to exist, they are merely forced underground.

The Government must face the facts. It must recognise the resentments its policies and actions are breeding. It must treat causes not symptoms.

It must listen to Dr Motlana and others like him. It must redress grievances. It must stop trying to hold the lid down on the seething cauldron, or it will surely lead our country into disaster. — JOYCE HARRIS, national president, Black Sash.

rather than labour saving. Between 1946 and 1973, the capital stock increased at an average rate of 3.7% while capital per man increased by 1.9% per annum. (46) Increasing mechanisation was the result of increased real wages for farm labourers, but the availability of cheap credit and the uneven distribution of labour shortages chose to mechanise labour. (47)

## Strangers in the sky

HAVING READ with tremendous interest the article "Close Encounter of the Bluish Kind" (RDM, September 4), I decided to write to you.

You see, I too saw this very strange blue phenomenon on Saturday evening as reported by Mr Vic Sorour. It must have been about 8.35 pm as I watched the news and weather report on SABC TV and then left to go out.

I saw the blue image, as described by Mr Sorour, strangely suspended before be-

ginning its vertical descent. At first I thought it was a Guy Fawkes-type firework sky rocket, but then changed my mind as there was no evidence of its ascent and it took far too long to descend.

The unusual thing is that I was not in his vicinity — I saw this event on Louis Botha Avenue, at the Dunottar Oberholzer Highway/Harrow Road turnoff.

I wonder if anyone else saw it? — ROD LEVIN, Sydenham East, Johannesburg.

Table 8

Labour Movements on White Farms 1911-1973 (1) (2) (3)

Year	Movements of Labour in Agriculture							
	White Migration		Coloured Migration		Asiatic Migration		African Migration	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	At 2.4% Annual Population Growth Rate	At Actual Population Growth Rates
		40 400		17 700		57 900		61 300
		50 200		28 100		135 800		243 500
		38 000		10 300		87 000		5 000
		52 500	3 900			61 300		97 100
		43 800		42 000		252 300		29 200
		14 900		25 700		219 400		437 600
	239 800		3 900	123 800		342 000	522 600	355 100
								685 700

These estimates have been obtained by means of compounding the number of individuals employed on white farms on the census dates, to the following census date, at the average population growth rate for the race group over the period 1911-1970. The actual number of people employed on the census date was then subtracted from this estimate and the difference recorded as an inflow or outflow. 8-9.

Migration of African to white farms 1936 = Employment 1921 (11+024) 15. Actual Employment 1936 135 800 inflow = 368 122 (11+024) 15 - 661 234. An example of these estimates for the African population is given in Table 1 in the Appendix. The growth rates used were 1.8% for the African population 1911-1921, 2.7% for the African population 1921-1936, 2.4% for the African population 1936-1973. These rates were obtained from South African Statistics 1974 Department of Statistics, Pretoria, 1975. (53)

Two estimates were made for the African population using the mean population growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum and a second using the actual annual compound growth rates between the different census years, namely 1921-1936 2.7%, 1936-1951 1.8%, 1951-1961 2.7%, 1961-1973 2.4%. The census year 1921-1936 is used in the main text. Department of Statistics, Pretoria 1975. (53)

Data on which these estimates have been based have been obtained from the following sources: 1911, 1921, 1936, 1946 and 1951 from the population census data contained in Union Statistics for 50 Years. Bureau of Census and Statistics, Pretoria 1959, 1971 and 1973 from Agricultural Census Reports 36, 44 and 46. Department of Statistics, Pretoria, December 1962, October 1974 and July 1975. (42) (43) (44).

1960, the numbers have declined absolutely. Aside employment in agriculture has declined continuously at an average rate of 5% per annum since 1921, and since 1960, the rate of outmigration has increased. The total employment of Africans in capitalist agriculture increased until 1971 but has declined since then. However, this conceals important changes in the structure of the African agricultural labour force. Nattress has estimated that the number of permanent employees started to decline in 1951, but that this was more than compensated for by an increase in casual labour, although after 1960 there was little substitution of casual for permanent labour (see Table 9). Nattress estimates the movement of African permanent population between white farms the allocation of migrants between white farms and rural homelands is entirely arbitrary, see p.19. The estimates are shown in Table 10 (assuming all temporary migrants for 1936, 1951 and 1960 come from African rural areas). From 1936-1951 the African urban population grew slowly as a result of outmigration from agriculture, with the outflow from African areas being slightly faster than from white farms. Between 1951 and 1970, 1.68 million

Statistics for 50 years for 1911-1961, from Agricultural Census 1974 for 1960 and 1971, and from Agricultural Census 1972-73 (Agricultural Census no. 46, Report 06-01-10, Pretoria, 1974) for 1973.

(iv) Figures are from South African Statistics 1974, p. 94.

(v) Estimates from data obtained from: 1911-1951 Union Statistics for 50 years; 1960 and 1971 South African Statistics 1974; and 1973 Agricultural Census no. 46.

(vi) Capital estimated as in (iv); employment as in (iv); output is from South African Statistics 1974.

(46) Nattress, p.11 (47) Wilson, p.153

(48) While these two figures are not strictly comparable, they may be taken as a broad indication, assuming that the distribution of the labour force did not differ markedly from the distribution of the population in 1904.

(49) Lipton (1975), p.5.



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"What is particularly infuriating about this affair is that Dr Motlana has been used by the Nationalists and the Broederbond. In fact, he has been abused by them. It was great fun while they could use him for their meetings between top Nationalists and lead-

**DR NTHATO Motlana, the temporarily banned chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, had been used and abused by the National Party and the Broederbond, the Progressive Federal Party's Transvaal**

(iv) Estimated from data obtained from: 1946, Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Cost and Profit margins in respect of Agricultural Implements and the Components thereof (Reynolds Commission), R.S. 10/1962, Pretoria, 1962; 1946-72, de Jager's 1973 figure has been obtained by adding new investment in improvements, vehicles and implements 1972-73 to de Jager's estimate for 1973, from Agricultural Census '70. 46.

(v) Capital estimated as in (iv); employment as in (iii).

(vi) Capital estimated as in (iv); output is from South African Statistics 1974.

Capital per man 1963 (constant prices)	Capital output ratio (current prices)
Rands (v)	Rands (vi)
653	1,6
812	1,3
895	1,6
1 054	1,8
1 317	1,9
2,6	-

(1) These estimates have been obtained by means of compounding the number of individuals employed on white farms on the census dates, to the following census date at the average population growth rate for the race group over the period 1936-1970. The actual number of people employed on the census date was then subtracted from this estimate and the difference recorded as an inflow or outflow, e.g.

Migration of African to white farms 1936 = Employment 1921 (14,024) <sup>15</sup> - Actual Employment 1936

135,800 inflow = 369 122 (14,024) <sup>15</sup> - 661 234. An example of these estimations for the African population is given in Table A.1 in the Appendix. The growth rates used were: White 1.85%, Coloured 2.7%, Asian 2.7%, African 2.4%. These rates were obtained from South African Statistics 1974 Department of Statistics, Pretoria, 1975. (33)

(2) The estimates were made for the African population using the mean population growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum and a second using the actual annual compound growth rates between the different census years, namely 1921-36 2.3%, 36/46 1.7%, 1946/51 1.8%, 1951/60 2.7%, 1960/72 3.4%, 1972/73 4.2%. Rates from South African Statistics 1974, Department of Statistics, Pretoria (1975). (35)

(3) Data on which these estimates have been based have been obtained from the following sources: 1911, 1921, 1936, 1946 and 1951 from the population census data contained in Union Statistics for No. 10, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, 1939, 1960, 1971 and 1973 from Agricultural Census, numbers 15, 44 and 45, Department of Statistics, Pretoria, December 1962, October 1974 and July 1975. (43) (45) (46).

1960, the numbers have declined absolutely. Asian employment in agriculture has declined continuously at an average rate of 5% per annum since 1921, and since 1960, the rate of outmigration has increased. The total employment of Africans in capitalist agriculture increased until 1971 but has declined since then. However, this conceals important changes in the structure of the African agricultural labour force. Nattress has estimated that the number of permanent employees started to decline in 1951, but that this was more than compensated for by an increase in casual labour, although after 1960 there was little substitution of casual for permanent labour (see Table 9). Nattress estimates the movement of African permanent population between white farms the movement of African permanent population between white farms African rural areas and urban areas (although except for 1970 the allocation of migrants between white farms and rural homelands is entirely arbitrary; see p.19). The estimates are shown in Table 10 (assuming all temporary migrants for 1936, 1951 and 1960 come from African rural areas). From 1936-1951 the African urban population grew slowly as a result of outmigration from agriculture with the outflow from African areas being slightly faster than from white farms. Between 1951 and 1970, 1.65 million

(46) Natrass, p. 11 (47) Wilson, p. 153  
(48) While these two figures are not strictly comparable, they  
may be taken as a broad indication, assuming that the  
distribution of the labour force did not differ markedly  
from the distribution of the population in 1904.  
(49) Lipton (1975), p. 5.



828



# Top academic faces charge over speech

TELEPHO

JOHANNESBURG — Police are investigating a possible contravention of the Internal Security Act by prof John Dugard, one of the country's most eminent academic lawyers.

The investigation started after Prof Dugard, director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand University, was reported to have quoted extracts from a speech by Dr Nthato Motlana, the banned chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10.

Section 11 of the Internal Security Act prohibits publication or quotation of the words of a banned person.

Prof Dugard was reported to have read out to a meeting at the univer-

sity last week extracts from a speech Dr Motlana was scheduled to make on politics and education.

Hours before the meeting on Wednesday, Dr Motlana was served with an order banning him for one month.

The Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld, published parts of Prof Dugard's alleged quotation from Dr Motlana's speech in its Thursday morning edition.

The newspaper claimed Prof Dugard had said the banning order did not prevent him from quoting Dr Motlana's speech.

prof Dugard was reported to have said he would leave his audience to decide whether or not



PROF DUGARD : :  
allegedly quoted Dr  
Motlana.

the speech was that of a person against whom such action as a banning order could be justified.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, was asked whether or not he had given permission for any newspaper to quote Dr Motlana, but declined to comment.

Prof Dugard also had no comment last night. — DDC.

Thank you very much for providing us with information on union membership for our book. We greatly appreciate your help.

Yours sincerely,

DELIA HENDRIE

ALIDE KOOY

Research Assistants

LONDON — The banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, has refused publication rights of his book on Steve Biko to some Iron Curtain countries.

The ban apparently comes about because some of the countries interested in the book wanted to delete passages critical of the Soviet Union and communism.

Mr Woods and his wife, Wendy, are in Paris for the launching of the French edition of the book, Biko, which has been translated into 12 languages.

Mrs Woods said they would commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Steve Biko today by intensifying their campaign for international pressure against

# Woods won't allow his book on Biko behind the Iron Curtain

apartheid.

Mrs Woods also disclosed her husband had signed a contract with the London Observer to write a weekly column to be syndicated to more than 50 newspapers in the Western world.

Mrs Woods said her husband had recorded the first of eight broadcasts in a series of 15 radio talks to be beamed into South Africa on shortwave radio from October. The broadcasts would be relayed from a number of African states in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa.

The broadcasts are sponsored by the United Nations and were designed "to tell South Africa some of the facts they are not getting from the state-controlled SABC, SATV and other pro-Nationalist media."

Mrs Woods said: "We have not been deterred by the fantastic smear campaign spread about us in South Africa in an attempt to discredit Donald."

"Some people may be taken in by these stories, but most people will know they are sheer lies."

She said some South African newspaper reports appeared to be designed to give the impression her husband was "making a fortune" by exploiting the Biko story.

"The true facts are he has not accepted a single cent in fees for all the lectures, speeches and interviews he has given on the South African situation in Britain, the United States and Europe."

"He has accepted compensation for travelling and accommodation expenses from the

Governments and organisations that have invited him. But he has not charged a fee because we regarded the speeches as a moral and political duty."

"This has meant that for eight months there has been no income to support our family of seven. Although the book on Steve Biko is selling well, we have not yet made any profit on it because we have had to borrow money

from friends here to keep the family going while Donald was on his speech trips. We are only begin-

ing to pay off these loans now," she said.

"We weren't able to bring more than a few hundred rands from South Africa and the Government has taken everything we had there."

However, Mrs Woods said, her husband had decided from now on to accept lecture fees from institutions which could afford them.

Mr Woods is to receive the Golden Pen of Freedom in Paris today. It was awarded by the Inter-

national Federation of Newspaper Editors.

He will receive a gold medal from the American Society of Journalists and Writers in New York next week.

He leaves later this week to take up the Nieman Fellowship and deliver 40 lectures in America in the next few months.

Mrs Woods estimates that in the nine months since her husband was banned, he has travelled more than 110 000 kilometres, spoken on radio and television to more than 100 million people and written more than 250 000 words.

"That is the result of Justice Minister Kruger's ban," Mrs Woods said. — DDC.

each age group was calculated. Then from Population Census age distribution



# Son of Man, Ntwasa, released

KIMBERLEY — The young Kimberley priest, popularly known in black consciousness circles as "the Son of Man", Fr Stanley Sabelo Ntwasa, has been released from detention after 19 months.

Fr Ntwasa was detained in February last year, and held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Having been arrested at his Kimberley home, he was transferred to Pieter-

maritzburg where he had remained until his release.

A former travelling secretary and director of "black theology" of the now banned University Christian Movement, Mr Ntwasa was transferred later during his detention to Section 12 of the Internal Security Act which allows the Attorney-General to jail a person until he has testified in

court.

Early last month, Col J. G. Dreyer, head of the security police in Pietermaritzburg, said Fr Ntwasa was being held in terms of Section 12 in what he had referred to as the "Mothopeng case".

He had clearly been referring to the current PAC terror trial in Bethal in which 18 accused have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Act.

On March 17 1972 he was banned and placed under house arrest during certain hours. The order was for a duration of five years and expired last year within a month of his detention.

He had been fetched by security policemen from the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and driven to Kimberley to his parents to commence his banning. — DDC.

*Reluctant devotee of Southern Africa.*

it Bunge meant to free  
us white?

Dorcas Phelipso.

to face new problems as well  
to form. The kingdom created  
the change of office-  
cession has been described  
"Blen, not a revolution."  
praise military leadership of  
lege-for or state's also, the  
by recovered from the atomic  
Mpendo and the Baka in 1928,

to of his people at once by not  
over. National congressional  
like. "In his accession Bunge  
discontinue the system of  
the people to live peacefully  
and proved to be at variance  
and adopted mild measures and  
himself freely, when obstacles  
a true state of things, and the  
decease to such extreme  
the restoration, and the  
to have been portrayed by  
2.  
despite, create opportunities

for succession and maintenance; to have taken in the Zulu kingdom  
claimed that he had no claim on their allegiance e.g. when he thought  
hile reunited with a portion of the nation and defeated at night; others  
were induced to follow e.g. the Ammole - he dispersed; some became  
uncompromised with the Zulu people, while the rest fled to the whites  
at Port Natal. Many others rejoined their old chiefs and actually  
helped to defeat Bunge eventually.

Thus, in order to preserve his kingdom, Bunge had to keep the army  
occupied and demonstrated by the three expeditions against the Ntshale  
of Mthlengi. "The system built up by Shaka thus proved to have a  
momentum which enabled it to survive the death of its founder,  
and the succession of a ruler very different in character, who  
did not share the preoccupation with war and glory which had  
inspired his great predecessor." (1) The first priority had to be  
consolidation of his position by destroying or eliminating his real  
or potential enemies: "ignorant chiefs" of his predecessors; male  
relatives; chiefs of Zululand who had renounced their allegiance  
to him; any chief or individuals who practiced witchcraft; appropriate  
royal cattle; poisoned others; or who disobeyed the king. "Hordes of the  
enemies of state were in a long measure responsible for the  
'destructive murders' which characterized Bunge's domestic policy." (2)  
When Shaka had, generally, to deal with only a few scattered  
traders and adventurers, it was left to Bunge to meet, through  
understanding fear of the large, better-organized influence of  
whites, to violence and massacre. "Throughout his reign the  
white presence in Natal became more and more menacing to  
Bunge, the number of the white traders increasing. As too, did the  
number of Zulu refugees who attached themselves to the traders."

(1) Ibid, p 535

(2) Ologu, Z. Bunge, A Reappraisal, p 222.

(3) ONSA, Vol 15, p 322.

# Ciskei banishes warder again

EAST LONDON — A Transkei citizen, and former prison warder here, Mr Sizwe Horatius Dzulane, 32, has been banished from the Ciskei for the second time.

Mr Dzulane, of Mpeko near Umtata was served with the banishment order when he left the Mdantsane magistrate's court yesterday.

The banishment order was signed by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Zolile H. Njokweni.

The order instructs Mr Dzulane to be out of the Ciskei within 24 hours.

Mr Dzulane had appeared in court charged with contravening a banishment order served on him during August. The charge was withdrawn.

He was served with the order after he was released from the Mdantsane police station where he had been held for seven

days under Proclamation R252 of 1977.

The first order was signed by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Mr Dzulane was arrested in Umtata and handed over to the Ciskei police in Queenstown. He was then transferred to Mdantsane where he was detained.

Soon after his release Mr Dzulane defied the banishment order and remained at his Zone Nine House in Mdantsane.

Last week Mr Dzulane was convicted of common assault involving the death of a prisoner, Mr Henry Bezuidenhout. He was fined R100 (or 50 days) — DDR

## Lucky for some

PRETORIA — Today, September 13, marks the start of the Prime Minister's 13th year in office. Born on the 13th, a 13th child, Mr Vorster became Prime Minister after 13 years in Parliament. He was ranked 13th in the Cabinet when he took office on September 13, 1966. — DDC.



## Mrs Woods explains

LONDON — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, said last night her statement in reports in the Republic this week that the Government had "taken everything" she and her husband ever owned was not meant to give the impression that their assets had been confiscated.

She said: "I want to correct this impression immediately. Our South African assets and cash are frozen under South African exchange control regulations pending a decision by the authorities as to whether or not they can be exported to Britain. We are awaiting the outcome. The matter is in legal hands."

— DDC.

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ions prevail. While an

anently have shifted the

consciousness of many workers, subsequent personal observations have led us to believe that many prior views had returned to workers once the unrest and police action lost their intensity. We therefore present our results believing that they do help to shed some light on the class-race debate.

Eighty-seven per cent of the sample of African workers indicated that there were 'Coloured' workers at work with them, but their replies to the question, "do you discuss things with them?", indicated that the level of contact and communication between African and 'Coloured' workers varied considerably.

It is useful to isolate three levels as described below:

LEVEL 1: 44% of the workers said that they did not discuss anything with 'Coloured' workers, for such reasons as:

"we work in separate areas", and "we do not speak their language"

LEVEL 2: 35% said that they did communicate with 'Coloured' workers, but their conversations were not work-oriented,

LEVEL 3: 21% said that they "discussed their work problems, including their wage grievances, with 'Coloured' workers.

100%

It was found that there was a very definite association between the level of communication and the attitudes that the workers express towards:

- (a) helping 'Coloured' workers to improve their work situation,
- (b) thinking that 'Coloured' workers would help them improve their work situation.

Tables 12 and 13 below indicate that 75% of the workers at LEVEL 3 said that they would help 'Coloured' workers, and 63% say that they think 'Coloured' workers would help them. However these percentages drop considerably as the level of communication decreases. Thus the potential level of mutual co-operation appears to be reflected in the actual level of communication. This finding does not necessarily imply a causality between communication and co-operation nor, if it does exist, can a direction be assigned by us to the

Remarkably different results according to their legal status were considered, the number of the education of the worker present firm were all significant.

These workers' net earnings were variable SHEEP when deciding that workers with a higher investment. It is to be seen the length of employment at a can be seen the explanatory

Factors influencing the to connections differed according to. The contract labourers' earnings only, and to a very limited extent ( $R^2 = 13\%$ ). The surprising that the level earnings.

An important result obtained that the subsistence income whatsoever on their total. Nor did any of the individual any significant influence

**Terrorist**  
14/12/8  
film fine  
328  
SB

PRETORIA — Security police yesterday recommended the ban on a film about terrorism be lifted.

Mr H. Krause, who appeared for the State attorney, told the Appeal Board the security police felt there was a positive lesson to be learned from the film, Terrorist.

This was that the public must not take the law into their own hands where terrorism was concerned, but leave it to the police to handle.

Terrorist, which stars a former Miss South Africa, Vera Johns, was filmed in South West Africa in 1976. It was banned four months ago. A publications committee found it could be offensive to public morals, could cause racial friction between black and white and could endanger the security of the State.

Mr Bill Sharp, who appeared for the appellants, said the terrorists were portrayed as irrational and unbalanced people.

The board passed the film and ordered a title to be inserted at the end of the film saying that the one terrorist who gets away is arrested shortly afterwards. — SAPA

workers were separated from workers with homeland ties a worker and his family, employment at the worker's 10,7% of the variation of ds to be taken with the usation. It is likely more sheep as an economic ation level and the the wage level, but as ables was extremely low.

igrant labourers with homeland igrant had a contract or not. d by their length of employment while illegal workers' to a greater but still limited is such that it is not to influence on these workers'

it and illegal workers was Families had no bearing e 10% significance level). the subsistence income have

No homeland economic variables or any other factors could be found to influence the wage levels of workers with homeland ties. Even when all the workers were considered (52 workers) none of the variables listed in the summary above could explain the wage levels at a 10% significance level. This demonstrates the existence of institutional and political factors that disturb the labour market and override the influence of the usual forces, such as education and length of service, that determine wages.

The 10(1)b workers provided a complete contrast. Although they are also permanent residents of Cape Town the number of goats owned by their families and the normal number of bags of maize harvested together explained 28,9% of the variation in their wages. It is not clear why goats rather than sheep or cattle should be a significant variable. What is more, they



FM 15/9/78  
**Motlana restricted** (328)

Soweto leader Nthato Motlana was  
banned from attending gatherings for  
one month by Justice Minister James  
Kruger.

**Woods  
to talk  
to SA  
on UN  
radio**

etermined the size of

h money they sent home  
lear responses which  
15,27 (+ R14,18).  
bution of remittances.  
tsoever 34% sent

328  
7/4/78  
BA

Monthly Remittance
R 2,67
R 5,33
R 8,00
R10,67
R16,00
R24,00
R32,00
R48,00

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ing up to and  
Remittance

An extra language — Zulu — may be added to the English, Afrikaans, Sotho and Xhosa schedule.

sent no more than R10,67  
each month.

The UN's radio planners confess they have no way



**Mr DONALD WOODS**  
**His own views**

But they point to mail from the Republic, including sharply critical letters, which they say they welcome as warmly as fan-mail.

On the desk of radio chief Eric Walters was a letter from Harrismith protesting that racial discrimination "was removed long ago" and concluding: "Thank God for Mr Vorster."

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that had no cattle: 29% of

available for cultivation wh

migrants, on the other hand

43% and 44% respectively.

# Mother of seven is given 90 days to quit the Ciskei



Mrs. Lolwane

## Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — A Mdantsane mother of seven children was ordered here to leave the Ciskei within 90 days.

She is Mrs Beauty Lolwane, 41, of Zone Three township.

Mrs Lolwane, who appeared in Mdantsane Magistrate's Court, was found guilty of contravening the banishment order served to her on April 14.

The order prohibited Mrs Lolwane remaining in her Mdantsane house or any part of the Ciskei.

When she appeared in court for having defied the order she pleaded not guilty.

She was sentenced to three months imprisonment suspended, on condition that she leaves the Ciskei within 90 days.

In her defence Mrs Lolwane said she did not leave her house because she had nowhere to go and had been living in Mdantsane for eight years.

She was a mother of seven children — and was born in Duncan Village, East London.

Detective Sergeant L. L. Nonhonho of the Ciskei

Security police, said Mrs Lolwane was served with order banishing her from the Ciskei on April 14.

Last month Mrs Lolwane was brought to him at Mdantsane police station by another member of the Ciskei security police.

book revealed that it was tle had a definite distrib- could be established for of workers without contracts

on on this point though.

ly significant relationship stablished even though only

han migrants (26%) with ailable for cultivation. A

no land than the proportion

h homeland ties had no land

roup owned no cattle. For

is were almost equal at

No statistically significant relationship existed between the distribution of cattle ownership and the size of land actually cultivated. This was the case regardless of the legal status of the workers. Similarly no relationship existed between the distributions of sheep ownership and either the size of land available for cultivation or the size of land actually cultivated.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

29 September 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF  
SECTION 10ter OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 5 (1) (e) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Arenstein, Jacqueline.....	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Overport, Durban....	31/8/78	31/8/83

10  
16

52. My study is of course very cursory and detailed study may show other associations. I had originally aimed to assess the success of projects in terms of the "Nature of the Community" in the area. That is Geographical - isolated or village near town? etc. Size of area project aims to cover?

Internal communication?

Strong traditional authority structure?

Existence of other organisations with particularly strong membership?



DA 309/78  
**Mother  
of 7328  
detained**

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane mother of seven, who was convicted recently of contravening her banishment order from the Ciskei, has been detained in terms of Proclamation R252.

Mrs Beauty Lolwane, 41, of Zone Three, was arrested by Ciskei security police 15 days after her conviction for defying the order.

On September 12 Mrs Lolwane was convicted in the Mdantsane magistrate's court for contravening an order which prohibited her from entering Mdantsane district or any part of the Ciskei.

She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but the sentence was suspended on condition that she left the Ciskei within 90 days.

Mrs Lolwane told the court she had defied the order because she had nowhere else to go. She had been living in Mdantsane for eight years.

Mrs Lolwane's daughter, Nompumelelo, 20, said she did not know where her mother was being held. She had tried in vain to find out at the Mdantsane police station.

The Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Zolile Njokweni, could not be reached for comment yesterday. — DDR

DD 304/78 (328)

# Banning renewed

PRETORIA — The banning of all public gatherings throughout the country for another six months from October 1 by the Minister of Justice Mr Kruger, was published in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Exempted from the banning are gatherings of a "bona fide sporting nature" or gatherings which take place inside the walls of a building —  
DDC.



MS 3/10/78  
328  
272

# Black daily paper banned

SALISBURY — Rhodesia's only daily newspaper aimed at blacks, the ~~Lanrhoo~~ ~~Launched~~ Zimbabwe Times, was banned yesterday by the interim government.

It joins a list of black newspapers suppressed by the Rhodesian authorities in the past 14 years — including the African Daily News, Umbowo, published by the United Methodist Church, and Moto, published by the Catholic Church.

The Zimbabwe Times was started as a weekly in April last year and went daily in December.

Since the March 3 internal agreement it has run foul of the United African National Council, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leading to a strong belief that the UANC was largely responsible for having it suppressed.

Bishop Muzorewa co-signed the banning order, according to the newspaper's editor, Mr Herbert Munangatire, who said he would make representations today to the Ministry of Law and Order for the ban to be lifted.

The UANC publicity secretary, Mr David Mukome, said he would not shed any tears over the newspaper because it had lost any sense of direction.

The Zimbabwe Times antagonised Bishop Muzorewa with reports that his leadership was in question and that he was a tool of a powerful clique of members of the Manyika tribe.

These reports incensed the UANC with many of its members convinced the Zimbabwe Times was biased in favour of the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists said the banning would arouse further doubts about whether it would be possible to hold internationally credible elections for a majority rule government. — DDC

10/10/79  
**Pityana**  
**flies in**

GABORONE — A member of the banned Black Peoples Convention, Mr Barney Pityana, who fled South Africa, has passed through here on his way to London.

Mr Pityana, who arrived from Lesotho in a hired plane, was accompanied by his wife, Nosidima, and daughter.

A BPC spokesman here said Mr Pityana was granted a scholarship at King's College, London. He fled South Africa and went to Lesotho earlier.

**US bans trade with Uganda**

WASHINGTON — Pres Carter yesterday cut off US trade with Uganda because of Pres Amin's policies.



No. 2039

13 October 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF  
SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

No. 2039

G. G. 6181 (328)

13 Oktober 1978

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGE-  
VOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP  
BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN  
1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besonderhede van 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop ken- nisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Pityana, Nyameko Barney.....	44 Sandla Street/-straat, New Brighton, Port Eliza- beth	9/8/78	31/8/83

# Beyers Naude refused passport

18/10/28  
228

## 0.1 Introduction

What do African workers do they try to resolve African and 'Coloured' have? How much labour effect their wages

These are some of the Cape Town and that have passed since a survey with employment conditions Peninsula.<sup>1</sup> The first survey that is similar on industrial relations

Two hundred and eleven November 1975 to February have arisen and the workers at their place were employed to construct Guguletu as well as ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule earlier, was prepared

was based on each type of living quarters;<sup>2</sup> and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected.<sup>3</sup> Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

their grievances at work and how class solidarity exists between meland ties do African workers their families own? How do these

have asked African workers in is paper. Twenty years have first was last conducted dealing labour force in the Cape his paper are from a recent study, but places greater emphasis the rural situation of urban workers.

interviewed during the period from of the suspicions that could ld have been imposed by interviewing agement's eye, two African men in the townships of Langa and lements of Crossroads and KTC survey completed a few months sample chosen. The stratification

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Beyers Naude, former head of the banned Christian Institute, has been refused a passport to go to Stockholm later this month to receive a prize from the Swedish Free Church.

Dr Naude was banned for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act on October 19 last year and may not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

He applied for a passport and the relaxation of his banning order in July after he was invited to receive the R4 450 prize for his contribution to reconciliation and development in South Africa at the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Swedish Free Church Council in Stockholm on October 24 and 25.

A disappointed Mrs Ilse Naude said the Department of the Interior gave no reasons for turning down her husband's passport application.

"I am not surprised but was hopeful that it would be granted under the circumstances," said Mrs Naude, who had intended accompanying her husband to Sweden. — DDC.

1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.
2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:
  - Guguletu : Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
  - Langa : Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.
3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.



RDW 1810178  
**Young Catholic  
328  
worker jailed**

A ROMAN Catholic Church Young Christian Workers organiser was jailed for 12 months yesterday for possessing banned literature.

Joyce Mokhesi, 27, of Sharpeville, had pleaded not guilty in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court to possessing banned literature published by the African National Congress, the South African Students Organisation and the Christian Institute. — Sapa.

# Liquidation of banned 18 nearly over

RAM 19/10/78

328

Staff Reporter

MORE than R250 000 has been paid out in claims on the assets of the 18 organisations banned on October 19 last year, the liquidator of the organisations' assets, Mr Willem Krugel said yesterday.

The claims were from local and overseas people and organisations and more claims may still have to be paid out, Mr Krugel said.

He also revealed that after all claims have been paid out, the remaining assets of the organisations will amount to more than R500 000.

"I am in the process of winding up the liquidation and I will be ready to make a report to the Minister of Justice soon," he said.

Mr Krugel, a Pretoria regional magistrate, was appointed liquidator on the same day the organisations were banned.

He is not contemplating civil action against any individuals. "There were people who had money or property of some of the organisations, but all that has been sorted out now. Civil action is unlikely," he said.

Mr Krugel said he had not been able to locate

some people who had put in claims, and had sought the assistance of the Security Police to trace them.

"However, there are still some people we have not been able to reach. Their money will eventually be paid into the Guardian Fund, from where they will be able to claim it," he said.

"I have already started working as a magistrate again and I will be doing liquidation work on a part-time basis only.

"I am preparing a report for the Minister of Justice but I cannot say how soon I will be able to present it to him."

Mr Krugel would not give the exact figures involved in the liquidation of the organisations. "Only Mr Kruger will be able to do that," he said.

Mr Kruger will decide which charitable organisation will benefit from the assets of the banned organisations.

© The 18 organisations banned were: South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), Black Community Programmes (BCP), Transvaal Youth Organisation (TRYO), Christian Institute, Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Black Women's Federation (BWF), Eastern Province Youth Organisation (EPYO), Border Youth Organisation (BYO), Western Cape Youth Organisation (WCYO), Natal Youth Organisation (NYO), National Youth Organisation (NAYO), Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of Black People (ASSECA), Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), South African Students Movement (SASM), Black Parents' Association (BPA), Zimele Trust Fund, and Medupe, a writers' association.



17/10/78 (328)

## Banned bodies claims

JOHANNESBURG — More than R250 000 has been paid out in claims on the assets of the 18 organisations banned on October 19 last year, the liquidator of the organisations assets, Mr Willem Krugel, said yesterday.

The claims were from local and overseas people and organisations. More claims may still have to be paid out.

Mr Krugel also revealed

that after the claims had been paid out, the remaining assets of the 18 organisations will amount to more than R500 000.

"I am winding up the liquidation and will be ready to report to the Minister of Justice soon," he said.

Mr Krugel will decide which charitable organisation will benefit from the assets of the banned organisations. — DDC.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2081

20 October 1978

### PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 107ER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107er of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Ngubeni, Michael.....	752 Brown Street/-straat, Paballelo Township/-dorp, Uplington	28/9/78	30/9/83

No. 2100

20 October 1978

### PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 107ER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107er of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Mangena, Mosibudi Aaron.....	House/Huis 2134, Mahweleeng, District of/distrik Mokerong	2/10/78	31/10/83

## DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2081

20 Oktober 1978

### AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 107ER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 107er van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

No. 2100

20 Oktober 1978

### AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 107ER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 107er van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:



# S.A. security 'quite good'

328

PRETORIA — The general security situation in South Africa was "quite good" and only 41 people — the smallest number in years — were being detained under the Terrorism Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said here yesterday.

The peace and order in the country could be attributed largely to the security action on October 19 last year when steps were taken against various organisations and individuals.

Mr. Kruger said most of the people detained on October 19 had been released. He had also asked the reviewing committee to examine the cases of some of those who were still in detention.

Mr. Kruger said there were signs that trouble-makers were trying to persuade Black students and pupils to boycott the coming examinations, but he did not believe they would succeed. — (Sapa.)

and provide their own remedies rather than having to seek referral upwards to the centre and await the official diagnosis and prescription of an otherwise occupied specialist. In India droughts are managed under an old drought relief code written by the British. Under this code the state government has to declare an area affected by drought before drought relief begins to operate. Under the colonial administration this probably was a convenient form of handling emergencies. Since independence it has been found that popular government has allowed the procedure to become a source of enormous pressures on the state government. Drought relief confers benefits on an area in the form of a strong flow of funds which can be easily captured or at least manipulated by officials, local politicians and by those who are better placed in society. It is natural therefore that powerful citizens will represent a case to the state government that their area be declared drought affected. It makes the decision to respond to a need for relief very difficult on the part of the state. A decision to declare one area drought affected will almost certainly reduce the arguments for not declaring other areas similarly affected. As a result one initial decision to declare an area affected often leads to areas which have little or no need for relief to be so declared as affected. This makes the State Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, extremely wary of agreeing to the declaration of areas as drought affected.

Mr. Kruger said there were signs that trouble-makers were trying to persuade Black students and pupils to boycott the coming examinations, but he did not believe they would succeed. — (Sapa.)

Mr. Kruger said most of the people detained on October 19 had been released. He had also asked the reviewing committee to examine the cases of some of those who were still in detention.

Mr. Kruger said there were signs that trouble-makers were trying to persuade Black students and pupils to boycott the coming examinations, but he did not believe they would succeed. — (Sapa.)

Mr. Kruger said there were signs that trouble-makers were trying to persuade Black students and pupils to boycott the coming examinations, but he did not believe they would succeed. — (Sapa.)

Mr. Kruger said there were signs that trouble-makers were trying to persuade Black students and pupils to boycott the coming examinations, but he did not believe they would succeed. — (Sapa.)

28/10/78  
328

## New restriction on Dr Ramphele

JOHANNESBURG — A new clause has been added onto the banning order of Dr. Mamphela Ramphele. It prohibits her from leaving the northern Transvaal township of Lenyenye to which she was banished in May last year.

The new variation to her banning order was delivered to her by Tzaneen Security Police this week.

Dr Ramphele was the superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town before her banishment.

The clinic was run by the Black Community

Programmes, one of the 18 organisations banned on October 19 last year.

She was restricted to Naphumo district and has always had to apply for permission to go to Tzaneen, the nearest town for medical supplies.

The additional clause to her banning means she cannot leave Lenyenye township without permission and cannot serve the two outstations which are outside Lenyenye.

Although she runs a medical practice in Lenyenye she has spent a lot of time in her outstations which are out of her area of restriction. — DDC.



# Tutu attacks banning of freed detainees

JOHANNESBURG — The general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday questioned the five-year banning orders served on six leaders of the black consciousness movement after their release from detention on Friday.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, Mr Sedupe Ramsey Ramokgopa, the Rev Drake Tshenkeng, Mr Rhandisizwe Mazibuko, Mr Sadie Variava and Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni were detained under the Internal Security Act during the security-police clamp-down on October 19 last year.

Bishop Tutu welcomed their release, but said: "The police have had enough time — 394 days — to build cases against these people."

"In God's name, why should they be banned for five years without the opportunity of stating their

side of the case — the same opportunity the Prime Minister asked for in the case of the Mostert Commission?"

He appealed to the authorities to "move our society away from the brink of disaster".

"Our deepest distress is that so very few white South Africans seem to care about this abrogation of the rule of law."

On their release from Modder Bee prison, the six leaders were handed the banning orders restricting them for five years.

In addition to their restrictions, they are required to report to their local police stations between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. every Monday.

In terms of the orders, they are barred from attending political gatherings. The orders also prohibit them from leaving the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

— DDC-SAPA.

# Ban on sports chief lifted

2/11/78  
328

DURBAN — The five-year banning order on sports administrator Mr Morgan Naidoo, which expired this week, has been lifted.

Mr Naidoo, 43, president of the South African Amateur Swimming Federation, was banned in November 1973 for five years under Section 9 (1) of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

Mr Dharma Nair, president of the Amateur Swimming Union of Natal, said his union welcomed the decision of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, not to renew the banning order on Mr Naidoo.

Recently the world body, Fina, announced it would only entertain an application for South Africa's re-admittance if Mr Naidoo's banning was lifted.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg a second five-year banning order was imposed yesterday on Mr Don Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star newspaper.

A previous banning order expired this week and Mr Mattera was yesterday handed a new order which expires on October 31, 1983.

It prohibits him from attending any political or social gatherings or any gathering of students for the purpose of being addressed by him.

Mr Mattera may, however, continue to work as a sub-editor on The Star.



Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.  
Mrs. Mary Greenbald, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of R5.00 per month per house raised for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the houses. Thus so far this year the finances of the Association have been satisfactory, though constant control of expenditure has still to be exercised to maintain this. If anyone wishes to have further details about this, the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - No. 44.

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private eris, so appearing to stake a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants.

Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of the land, but that none will be permitted on the northern boundary.

We are all very grateful to members who have helped with extra plants, which the Association could not have once planted they form part of the common area, by the Association, and the gardeners on the estate. At the same time, to clip, prune or move the plants themselves, or to ensure that the common area is in good and use of all members.

People are constantly complaining about animals -  
disturbing area close to houses. Sometimes this  
is extremely difficult to see a solution.  
The Board has felt unable to do anything about  
cleaning up and generally keeping the  
problem is now becoming so acute that we must  
take action. The Board requires permission from the Board  
in future no one may keep a pet without first  
consulting the Board, which can of course be refused. To try  
to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers,  
the Board has decided to issue a booklet of the  
situation. For this we need del  
household, and we should be grateful if you will  
return it to Mrs. Fox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4).

## 7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

will be published in the Government Gazette today.

**CAPE TOWN** — The book **Saturday Night Fever** by H. B. Gilmour was among books found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

A notice to this effect

Three posters on Steve Biko, two by the University of Natal and one by the University of Cape Town, were also found undesirable. — SAPA.

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## Former BPC official sentenced

PORT ELIZABETH — A former BPC and Saso official, Mr Tembani Pantsi, was sentenced in the Graaff-Reinet Regional Court to four months' imprisonment for contravening his banning order.

The sentence was suspended for 3½ years.

Evidence was that Mr Pantsi was arrested at Goedals Plein along the Graaff-Reinet-Middelburg

road on July 27.

In his evidence, Mr. Pantsi said he had applied to the magistrate to relax his banning order to allow him to attend to his initiation and circumcision. This was granted, and he was allowed to absent himself from the area from July 29 to August 26.

In view of the fact that he had personally to attend to certain prescribed

formalities, he was under the impression that he could enter the location prior to the dates of exemption.

The court rejected his evidence.

Mr Pantsi was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in May 1977, and was placed under house arrest and confined to Grahamstown on his release. — DDR.



# 'Pointed a finger' at officer

7/11/78 N.M. (328)

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**BLOEMFONTEIN** — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (43) of Brandfort took up a threatening attitude while he was sitting behind his desk and pointed a finger at him, a Brandfort police officer said in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Lieut. H. J. Basson, police station commander of Brandfort, was giving evidence at the trial before Mr. A. J. Swart of Mrs. Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area.

She pleaded not guilty to two charges.

According to the first charge, under the Internal Security Act, she allegedly contravened a restriction order by unauthorisedly receiving a visitor, Mrs. Priscilla Jana of Johannesburg at her home on June 24.

## Interfered

On the second charge, she allegedly interfered with Lieut. Basson in the course of his duties on May 23 while he was interrogating a certain Mr. "Oupa" Sekemela in his office.

A third charge of communicating with Mrs. Helen Joseph was withdrawn.

The basis of Mrs. Mandela's defence on the first count was that Mrs. Jana was an articled clerk in the attorney's firm of Ayob, Ismail and Associates of Johannesburg

and that she had seen Mrs. Mandela before, without the Magistrate's permission, in the course of her legal duties.

Mrs. Jana believed she was entitled to visit Mrs. Mandela.

On the second count, her counsel contended, Mrs. Mandela was concerned with the fact that Mr. Sekemela was being interrogated, "because he is a person who has a special relationship with Mrs. Mandela's minor daughter and that the police resented her intervention on behalf of the young man."

Lieut. Basson gave evidence that Mrs. Mandela "half burst" into his office while he was interrogating Mr. Sekemela in connection with an assault charge.

Mr. L. M. Botha, a public prosecutor at Brandfort, said he was present in Lieut. Basson's office when Mrs. Mandela came in.

Mr. Sekemela twice tried to push her to the doorway but she stood her ground.

The hearing continues today.

were drawn up after discussion Universities of Cape Town and stionnaires are included as

isions <sup>1/</sup> of the economy were 5 and 8 (Manufacturing, Con- real estate and business services). social and personal services, covered to some extent by a 1 hospital services departments, and Municipalities and Local 2 (Agriculture, hunting, forestry g) were expressly excluded from

turing and Construction, and for this is that it was easier ployment in the economy by inter- by spending time on the other fewer large firms. Also, in the sible to obtain a list from the iversity of South Africa of all

Bureau of Market Research... the manufacturing firms in each of the geographical areas we were to cover.

1/ See Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Department of Statistics, Pretoria 1974, for breakdown of economy into Major Divisions etc.

Star 7/11/78  
**Winnie  
Mandela** 328  
**in court**

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela (43), who is restricted to the Brandfort area, pleaded not guilty to two charges before Mr A J Swart in Bloemfontein Regional Court today.

According to the first charge, under the Internal Security Act, she allegedly contravened a restriction order by unauthorisedly receiving a visit from Mrs Priscilla Jana of Johannesburg at her home on June 24.

On the second charge she allegedly interfered with a police officer, Lieutenant J H Basson, station commander at Brandfort, in the course of his duties on May 23, while he was interrogating a certain Mr "Oupa" Sekenela.

**WITHDRAWN**

The third charge of communicating with Mrs Helen Joseph, a listed person, on September 27, was withdrawn.

The basis of Mrs Mandela's defence on the first count was that Mrs Jana was an articled clerk in the attorney's firm of Ayob, Ismail and Associates of Johannesburg, and she had seen Mrs Mandela before without the magistrate's permission in the course of her legal duties.

(Proceeding)





WINNIE MANDELA  
Star 7/11/78  
**Policeman**  
**kept watch**  
**on Winnie**

Own Correspondent  
BLOEMFONTEIN

Evidence of contact between Mrs Winnie Mandela (43) of Brandfort and Mrs Priscilla Jana, an articulated attorney's clerk from Johannesburg, on four different occasions at Brandfort between July 15, 1977 and August 30 this year was given by a security police sergeant in the Bloemfontein Regional Court today.

Mrs Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area has pleaded not guilty before Mr A J Swart to contravening her restriction order and interfering with or hindering a police officer while he was interrogating an assault suspect.

Sergeant G J Prinsloo of the Security Police in Bloemfontein said today Mrs Jana, accompanied by an advocate, Mr C Mailer went to a koppie outside Brandfort on July 15 last year for a consultation with Mrs Mandela. He watched them through binoculars.

After listing other occasions when he said he saw Mrs Mandela with others, counsel for the defence applied for the discharge of Mrs Mandela on both counts.

(Proceeding)

# Mandela acquitted of hindering police officer

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, 43, of Brandfort, was acquitted by Mr A. J. Swart in the regional Court here yesterday of interfering with or hindering a Brandfort police officer in the course of his duties.

Judgment on another count, that Mrs Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area, contravened her restriction order under the Internal Security Act by unauthorisedly receiving a Johannesburg attorney's articled clerk, Mrs Priscilla Jana, at her home on June 24, will be given today.

After the State had closed its case, counsel for the defence applied for the discharge of Mrs Mandela on both counts.

Mrs Mandela went into the witness box after the magistrate had refused the application for her dis-

charge on the count relating to Mrs Jana.

She said she knew Mrs Jana was an articled clerk in the offices of Ayob, Ismail and Associates, attorneys of Johannesburg, and had known her 'for years'.

Mrs Jana came to see her on June 24 in connection with a defamation case in which she was a plaintiff, Mrs Mandela said. It was also the intention to discuss her teenage daughter's education in Johannesburg.

"Mrs Jana had been to see me on various occasions in the past, and I had no reason to think she had no right to visit me.

"My house is under 24-hour surveillance, and no objection had been made before to Mrs Jana's presence.

"I was not aware a Brandfort attorney, Mr De

Waal, had applied to the Brandfort magistrate for permission for Mrs Jana to visit me.

"I heard such an application had been made and refused. It did not shake my belief that I was entitled to receive Mrs Jana.

"I discussed the matter with her, and she said there had been a mistake. Application had to be made to enter the township, not my premises.

"We held a consultation at my home.

"I have been under a restriction order since 1962. Mrs Jana has also visited me in prison," Mrs Mandela said.

Earlier, Sgt G. J. Prinsloo, of the security police, gave evidence of contact between Mrs Mandela and Mrs Jana on four different occasions at Brandfort between July 15 last year, and August 30 this year. — SAPA.



# Mandela is cleared on one count

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (42), of Brandfort, was acquitted by Mr. A. J. Swart in the Regional Court here yesterday of interfering with or hindering a Brandfort police officer in the course of his duties.

Judgment on another count, that Mrs. Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area, contravened her restriction order under the Internal Security Act by unauthorisedly receiving a Johannesburg attorney's articulated clerk, Mrs. Priscilla Jana, at her home on June 24, will be given today.

After the State had

closed its case, counsel for the defence applied for the discharge of Mrs. Mandela on both counts.

She went into the witness box after the magistrate had refused the application for her discharge on the count relating to Mrs. Jana.

Mrs. Jana came to see her on June 24 in connection with a defamation case in which she was a complainant, Mrs. Mandela said.

"Mrs. Jana had been to see me on various occasions in the past, and I had no reason to think she had no right to visit me." — (Sapa.)

16% by private industry. However, employment of technicians may be distributed presumably more conscientiously than of technicians. To some extent it is also employees such as inspectors of weight

In conclusion, how do we determine the unwilling to trust the statistical sample and reliable cross-section of time-series viewing every employer, one can considerations for ad hoc information. On Mail discussed the shortage of Post Office. One could forecast a possible shortage of projects such as SASOL 11, the ethyl alcohol refinery are built. In short, implications to the South African and world economy future shortages of technicians.

#### E. The supply of technicians

If it were possible to determine specified categories of technicians available than the Manpower Survey present supply of technicians in needs for the future. However, mining shortages accurately, and supply of technicians has already ourselves with a few further factors of technicians.

The influence of the polity on the economy must be taken into account. In a speech in the Assembly on 7 September 1970, the then Minister of Bantu Education and Development said that 'Bantu must be employed in the White areas in a controlled and systematic manner and must not be allowed to enter the top strata of labour in order to meet shortages, for this would lead to labour equality and to integration in residential areas, social matters, and political authority in Parliament'. <sup>2/</sup>

**Court  
acquits  
Mandela**

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (43) of Brandfort was acquitted by Mr. A. J. Swart in the Regional Court here yesterday of receiving a visitor at her home.

Mrs. Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area, had pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Internal Security Act of contravening her restriction order by receiving without authority a Johannesburg attorney's articled clerk, Mrs. Priscilla Jana, at her home on June 24.

She had also pleaded not guilty to interfering with or hindering a Brandfort police officer on May 23 while he was interrogating an assault suspect, Mr. "Oupa" Sekemela in his office. She was acquitted on this charge on Tuesday.

In his judgment Mr. Swart referred to the fact that Mrs. Jana, because of her legal qualifications, was entitled to appear for her client in court.

On Mrs. Mandela's evidence that Mrs. Jana and a medical specialist had come from Johannesburg on June 24 to see her, Mr. Swart said it could be inferred that their visit was for professional reasons. — (Sapa.)

in the departments are completing questions considering technicians. <sup>1/</sup>

ns if we are data for valid sort of inter-stry publi-he Rand Daily electricians. ans when roleum re-ing related ble present and

he demands for better tool e it to the e training as deter-t the present e will content tential supply

<sup>1/</sup> S.S. Terblanche, *Tegnici in die R.S.A.*, (Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria 1973).

<sup>2/</sup> South African Institute of Race Relations, *Survey of Race Relations*, 1970, p. 100.



# Miles' <sup>17/11/78</sup> novel <sup>(328)</sup> banned

CAPE TOWN — A novel, 'Donderdag of Woensdag' by Afrikaans writer, John Miles, was found to be undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

Other undesirable publications or objects include the October issue of The South African Observer (Vol XXXIII No 2) produced by Mr S. E. D. Brown, of Pretoria, and a calendar 'Thomson's Give You Complete Exposure' by Thomson Publications SA (Pty), Johannesburg.

And from today it will also be an offence, carrying heavy penalties, to import or distribute women's panties decorated with a screw. — SAPA.

# 'Donderdag of Woensdag' banned

CAPE TOWN. — A novel "Donderdag of Woensdag" by the well-known Afrikaans writer John Miles has been banned.

Other publications or objects announced by the Publications Directorate yesterday to be undesirable include the October issue of the South African Observer (Vol 43 No 2) produced by Mr S E D Brown of Pretoria, and a calendar, "Thomson's Give You Complete Exposure", by Thomson Publications SA of Johannesburg.

From today it will be an offence, subject to heavy penalties, to import and/or distribute the following publications or objects (name of author or producer in brackets):

Perversion: The Erotic Form of Hatred (Robert J Stoller).

Golden Voyager (Simon Finch).

Games (Bill Pronzini).

Compromising Positions (Susan Isaacs).

Culture and Socialism and Manifesto — Towards a Free Revolutionary Art (Leon Trotsky).

The Position of the Republic and the Tasks of Young Workers (Leon Trotsky).

Partij Kiesen voor Zuidelijk Afrika — Deel 1: 1945-1973.

Deel 2 — De Regering — Den Uyl. Deel 3 — De Politieke Partijen (Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika).

In Defence of the October Revolution (Leon Trotsky).

Class Nature of the Soviet State — The Workers's State and the Question of Thermidor and Bonapartism (Leon Trotsky).

Vorhof der Holle (Zbigniew Momaranczyk and Tadeusz Wojcik).

Sudafrika: Schwarzer Widerstand — Weisse Herrschaft (Barbel and Wolfgang von Wartenberg).

Es Lebe die Afrikanische Revolution Verlag Arbeiterkampf (Rurtschloahn).

The Entrepreneur (I G Broat).

The Abandoned Woman — 1978 edition (Richard Condon).

Christianity Today — July 21, 1978, Vol 22 No 19 (Christianity Today Inc, Dover).

The Informant — September and November 1977 (The Informants, Pasadena, California).

Tail Newsletter — November and December 1977, Vol 5 No 6 (Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco).

The South African Observer — Vol 33 No 2 October 1978 (S E D Brown, Pretoria).

Azania: I Temba Letu — Vol 2 No 3 (I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany).

Reveal, re-seal full colour flights with nude and semi-nude female figures — object (made in Britain).

October 19: An Anniversary of Repression (Students's African Movement and Wits Student, Johannesburg).

Thomson's Give You Complete Exposure, September 1978 — February 1979, calendar (Thomson Publications SA).

Woman's panty with a screw — object (Female Lingerie Ltd, Plumstead).

Donderdag of Woensdag (John Miles).

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute editions, including all future editions, of these publications:

Tail Newsletter, November — December 1977, Vol 5 No 6 (printed by Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco).

Azania: I Temba Letu Vol 2, No 3 (I Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany).

From today it will be an offence to possess the following publications — it is in the interest of people who possess copies of these to destroy them immediately:

Education in a Socialist Country, 1977 edition (Panorama DDR, Berlin).

Imperialism and World Economy (Nikolai Bukharin). — Sapa.



# 5 now banned in crackdown on trade unions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In a new Government crackdown on the Black trade unions, five people have been banned in the past 48 hours, and seven trade unionists are being held under security legislation.

Banning orders of five years have been served on Mr Sipho Kubekha, 23, and Mr Gavin Andersson, 24, the secretary and organizer of the Johannesburg-based branch of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

On Tuesday three White officials of the Urban Training Project (UTP), a service organization to eight African unions on the Reef, were banned.

Yesterday two international trade union federations and

local Black trade unions voiced their protests at the latest spate of bannings by the State.

The 13-million member International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) warned that if the bans were not lifted immediately, it would within the next week launch a world-wide campaign of support and solidarity for the victims of this latest infringement of human rights by the South African Government.

In a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, the International Food and Allied Workers' Associations based in Geneva called the bannings of the UTP officials "a brutal attack

on an organization which had given entirely non-political service to unregistered trade unions".

The eight Johannesburg-based African unions served by the Urban Training Project, who represent 19 300 workers, described the banned UTP officials, Mr Loet Douwes Dekker, Mr Eric Tyacke and his wife Mrs Jean Tyacke, as the driving force behind emerging Black trade unions.

In a joint statement the unions said if individuals who operate within the South African system of law continue to be banned then surely the authorities must realize they are instrumental in bringing

about economic and political chaos.

The seven trade unionists who have been detained by the security police for periods of up to six months are:

Mr Pendile Mphete, secretary of the Industrial Aid Society, detained May 10; Miss June Rose Nala, a secretary for the National Union of Textile Workers, May 18; Mr Samson Ndou, a trade unionist from Johannesburg, August 13; Miss Zora Ngudla, secretary of the Western Province Advice Bureau, September 2; Mr Halford Ndzokyana, September 2, and Mr Alpheas Mdude, both bureau members, September 2; and Mr Sidney Zotwana, an official of the Black Workers' Union, Rhodes University.

Year	Total enrolment	Enrolment excluding apprentices	Apprentices
1969	400	138	262
1970	461	159	302

College for 1969-1972.

Table 7. Enrolment of full - and part-time students at the Peninsula

shown in the following table.

Enrolment at the Peninsula College, which will offer courses leading to the National Diploma for Technicians for the first time in 1977, is as

cation in Bellville South.

There are five Technical Colleges (Athlone in Cape Town, L.C. Johnson in Durban, Highbury in Johannesburg, R.C. Elliott in Kimberley and Bethelsdorp in Port Elizabeth) and the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Edu-

Coloured people

The important point to note in the previous table is that while the number of Matriculants shows a strong rising trend, the number of NTC passes, particularly at the higher levels, is extremely small. The principal reason for the low numbers is that Indians encounter difficulty in becoming indentured as apprentices. Firms wishing to indenture an Indian apprentice must usually first prove to the local Apprenticeship Committee that they are unable to find a white willing to be indentured.

MONDAY  
November 20, 1978

# The way it once <sup>328</sup> was in SA . . .

**M**RS Sally Motlana was arrested on October 25 and detained under the General Laws Amendment Act so that no bail or court appearance were required for 14 days. The 14 days have ended, but Mrs Motlana has remained in detention. Under the Terrorism Act allowing indefinite, incommunicado detention?

As is depressingly usual in these matters, no explanation has been given. Yet here is someone who is a community leader, a person widely known and respected and who happens, too, to run a business in Soweto.

If it was believed that she had transgressed any law — even one of the Nationalist-made "security" laws — why couldn't normal police investigations have been undertaken, and whatever evidence was available placed before a State prosecutor for decision? And if the prosecutor thought the case was well-founded why couldn't charges then have been brought?

That is the way it should be done and the way it was once done in South Africa.

Instead, Mrs Motlana's detention illustrates what is now a frightening common practice: detain on some suspicion, fish around for evidence that could stand the light of day, and then at a later stage, whether weeks or many months later, bring charges or release the victim without so much as an apology.

It is in fact a total negation of what used to be a hallowed concept of the rule of law.

The same lack of judicial principle applies to the six men released on Friday after 394 days of detention-without-trial. As arbitrarily as their original arrest and imprisonment, banning orders were promptly served on them.

The Nationalists have destroyed the idea, basic to a civilised society, of public proof and public trial.



# Ex-Saso pair freed — then banned

DURBAN. — Two former officials of the banned South African Students Organisation who were in detention for 396 days were banned for five years after being released on Monday.

Mr Diliza Mji, a former Saso president, and Mr Terence Tryon, former secretary-general, were taken to the Durban Security Police headquarters from Modder Bee Prison under police escort and served with banning orders under Section 10 (1) of the Internal Security Act.

They were detained on October 19 last year, when the Government banned 18 black organisations and the newspapers The World and Weekend World.

Mr Mji, a fifth-year medical student at the University of Natal at the time of his detention, has been restricted to the Pinetown magisterial district. He has to report to the Pinetown police station every Monday.

He is banned from entering any university, college, school, black compound, factory, newspaper office and African, coloured or Indian areas.

He may not attend any social or political gathering.

Mr Tryon has been confined to the magisterial district of Umzinto and his banning order contains identical restrictions. — Sapa.

# Alumni RDM honour 23/11/78 Woods 328

BEVERLEY HILLS. — Mr Donald Woods, former South African newspaper editor, was honoured by the University of California Journalism Alumni Association this week.

Mr Woods, who is now studying at Harvard University under a Nieman Fellowship, received the award for excellence in newspaper journalism at the group's annual dinner on Tuesday night.

He was banned in October last year while he was editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London and later fled South Africa with his family.

Mr Woods recently published a book on Mr Steve Biko, the father of black consciousness in South Africa who died in Security Police detention in September last year.

Alistair Cooke, host of the "Masterpiece Theater" and the "Alistair Cooke's America" television series, received the 1978 special award for distinguished achievement in journalism.

David Wolper, who produced the "Roots" television series last year, received the award for excellence in broadcast journalism.

Sports Illustrated magazine received the award for excellence in periodical journalism. — UPI.



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2325

24 November 1978

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURT AT RETREAT, DISTRICT OF WYNBERG

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, James Thomas Kruger, appoint Retreat as a place for the holding of a court in addition to Wynberg, the Seat of Magistracy.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

No. 2328

24 November 1978

## PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars

# DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2325

24 November 1978

## INSTELLING VAN 'N HOF TE RETREAT, DISTRIK WYNBERG

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (b) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), bepaal ek, James Thomas Kruger, Retreat as 'n plek, hienewens Wynberg, die landdrossetel, waar hof-sittings gehou kan word.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

No. 2328

24 November 1978

## AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGE- VOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat

of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below are prohibited from attending gatherings:

ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeen-komste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Lizo Gladwell Sitoto.....	16 Sedidisho Street/-straat 16, Kwa-Nobuhle, Uitenhage....	4/10/78	31/10/80
Donald Francisco Matlwa.....	48 Sneeuberg Street East/Sneeubergstraat Oos 48, Eldorado- park, Johannesburg	1/11/78	31/10/83

Equation (9) shows that 16% of the variation in the number of sheep owned by a worker's family was explained by the net earnings of the worker,

school, be better educated and, subsequently, earn higher wages. For instance, likely to own more cattle, have more members of family at variables are correlated to family wealth or income. A wealthy family is, assign a direction of causation here because it is likely that all these adults and children in the family. Once again it would be invidious to of the worker, his educational level and the number of school-going number of cattle owned by a worker's family is explained by the net earnings and sheep. Equation (8) shows that almost 15% of the variation in the contrasting ways in which homeland families view the possession of cattle Equations (8) and (9) provide some interesting comparisons and show the Where variables have the same meanings as indicated in earlier equations.

Variables excluded (in sequence given): HWC, EDUCAT, HNC, REMIT, HNA, HUA, HWEA, AGE, HUC, HSA.

## UNIONS More action

Five more banned people who were associated with the African trade union movement have instituted defamation actions against Tucsas and its general

did you hear

a refusal to re-employ  
However, where the Af-

secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar.

The five, who are represented by three attorneys (two based in Durban and one on the Reef) allege that they were defamed by a statement made by Grobbelaar after he and a Tucsas delegation met Justice Minister James Kruger in December 1976.

The Tucsas delegation met Kruger to discuss the banning, the previous month, of 27 people connected with the black labour movement.

An earlier defamation action arising out of the same statement was settled out of court earlier this year, banned unionists Loet Douwes-Dekker, Eric Tyacke and Jean Tyacke each receiving an apology and R1 000 in damages.

The action by the five has not yet been concluded.

er narrow definition.  
ther by an

conciliation board  
Industrial Concilia-  
vided the Central  
ter who was empowered  
a wage determination  
s would be used if  
ears.

3 846 African workers. These were usually settled by Bantu Labour Officers. A further 115 disputes, where work stopped, but which could not be regarded as strikes occurred and these involved 22 744 Africans. There were also 246 strikes in which 67 338 Africans took part.<sup>23</sup>

It would not be unfair to infer that the alternative system of labour relations imposed upon Africans by the State was inadequate and that when it was subjected to stress it cracked. African workers eschewed it, employers showed a marked reluctance to use it in a meaningful way, and even the State implemented it without vitality.

### THE BANTU LABOUR RELATIONS REGULATION ACT (NO. 70 OF 1973)

During the 1973 labour unrest the Government moved quickly to overhaul the system and published a draft Bill embodying its aims in this regard. Its proposals, in the words of the Minister of Labour "... evoked wide interest, and comment as well as proposals for its improvement were received from most of the major employers' organisations, from trade unions, individual employers and other bodies".<sup>24</sup> As a result the authorities altered the original Bill and later introduced the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Amendment Bill.<sup>25</sup>

The new machinery retained the three-tier system, which had operated for twenty years, with certain important differences.

23. Ibid.

24. Hansard 17 column 8390, 6 June 1973.

25. Some of the comment elicited by these Bills is recorded in: Muriel Horrell and Dudley Horner. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1973. Johannesburg, S.A.I.R.R., 1974 pp.276-281 and 286-291.



# Student banned for five years

*Cape Times* 328  
25/11/78

Staff Reporter

MISS LAURA LEVETAN, a BA/BSc student at the University of Cape Town, and external vice-president on the Students Representative Council, was yesterday banned for five years.

Miss Levetan, who is also a member of the Nusas executive and a delegate to the Nusas congress starting in Cape Town this weekend, was informed on campus by police of her banning order in terms of Section 10.1a of the Internal Security Act. She was then taken to her home by Major Nick Basson, where her passport was confiscated.

In terms of the banning order, she may no longer attend any gatherings, or meet with more than one person at a time. She is also confined to the Wynberg and Cape Town magisterial districts and has to report to the Claremont police station between 6 am and 6 pm every Wednesday.

Miss Levetan's banning is the latest in a series of similar restrictions on students. Last week, Mr Diliza Mji and Mr

Terence Tyron, members of the South African Students Organization who were arrested in the October 19 clampdown last year, were banned under the Internal Security Act for five years. They had just been released from 396 days in detention.

Mr Mji, a fifth-year medical student at the University of Natal at the time of his detention, has been restricted to the Pine-town magisterial district. He is no longer allowed into any school, college or university and cannot attend any social or political gathering.

Mr Tyron, who has been banned under the same conditions, is restricted to the magisterial district of Umzinto.

On Friday last week, six black consciousness leaders were released from detention and were immediately served with five-year banning orders. Detainees still held in the Transvaal and Eastern Cape include the chairman and secretary of the Azanian People's Organization, Mr Ishamael Mkhabela and Mr Lybon Mabasa.

CAPE TIMES  
Luyt 27/11/78  
(328)  
attacks  
banning  
of SRC  
official

SIR RICHARD LUYT, UCT principal and honorary vice-president of Nusas, yesterday attacked the government for banning UCT SRC vice-president, Laura Levetan, on Friday.

Sir Richard, speaking at the opening of the 56th Nusas congress, expressed his anger at not being able to welcome Miss Levetan, who was one of the organizers of the congress.

He said the banning was just part of the "web of repression" that has become accepted as a way of life. He expressed the fear that the government was no longer accountable to auditors, to parliament or even to courts of law. He emphasized the importance of organizations like Nusas which spoke out clearly against these and other acts.

The banning of Miss Levetan was also condemned by Mr Charles Nupen, an ex-Nusas president. He said it was a "dirty act", timed to coincide with the Nusas conference.

He warned the delegates of the dangers of being side-tracked by the banning, and said it was the duty of Nusas to focus on the main issues of racial capitalism and the racial myths that were so prevalent among whites.

This called for a more sophisticated analysis — looking not only at racial discrimination but also at historical roots. That this was being done to some extent was shown by the fact that the government had banned over 100 student publications in the last year. It was important for all students to continue "investigating, analysing and reporting", he said.

Mr Nupen added that, when he had been Nusas president four years ago, he had defended Nusas against the Schlebusch Commission's allegations of abuse of funds. Nusas had since been declared an affected organization, which cut off all supplies of money from overseas.

Now, in the light of allegations about the former Department of Information, Mr Nupen called on conservative students on English-speaking campuses to declare where they had obtained the money they had used to mount Nusas disaffiliation campaigns and to print glossy pamphlets over the last few years.



Star 22/11/78  
Detainees 328

## home soon

All detainees held under Venda's emergency detention law in August will be released by December 16, the homeland's Secretary of Justice, Mr J P van der Merwe said today.

More than 50 supporters of the opposition Venda Independence Peoples Party (VIP), including 13 elected members of the Legislative Assembly, were detained in August.

Mr van der Merwe said the men were being released as their 90-day period in jail elapsed. Two were still held in Sibasa and another four in Dzanani.

# U.K. wants

## Winnie

## Mandela

LONDON — Forty Labour MPs have tabled a motion in the House of Commons calling on the Government to appeal to the South African authorities to allow Mrs. Winnie Mandela to come to London to address a meeting on December 5 arranged by the United Nations Association of Britain.

It is to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The motion, which is unlikely to be debated, follows receipt by the UNA in London of a letter from Mrs. Mandela's lawyers, stating it seemed extremely unlikely that Mrs. Mandela would obtain permission to leave Brandfort in the Free State or obtain a passport to travel to Britain.

### Telephoned

The charge d'affaires at the South African Embassy here, Mr. D. V. Louw, who received a deputation from the UNA on November 17 concerning Mrs. Mandela's application for a passport, sent a telephone message to the UNA concerning the matter.

This said Mrs. Mandela's lawyers had approached the Secretary of Justice for a passport and had been referred to the Secretary for the Interior who had not been approached.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyers in a letter to the UNA, state that the Secretary for Justice referred them to the Secretary for the Interior for the necessary travel documents.

The lawyers were told that as soon as this was done the application to the Department of Justice for relaxation of Mrs. Mandela's restriction notices would receive their further attention.

The lawyers claim that on July 20 they wrote to the Secretary for the Interior requesting that an application made last year for a passport for Mrs. Mandela be reconsidered.

A letter, dated August 28, was received from the Department of the Interior, advising the lawyers that Mrs. Mandela should apply formally for a South African passport at the office of the nearest Commissioner for Plural Relations.

### Application

The lawyers instructed their local correspondents in Brandfort, where Mrs. Mandela is restricted, to obtain the necessary forms and lodge the application.

"To date we have not heard anything further," the lawyers wrote.

The UNA invited Mrs. Mandela on May 22 to attend and address the Human Rights meeting on December 5.

On September 4, a president of the UNA, Lord Phillip Noel-Baker, wrote to Mr. Vorster telling him about the meeting, at which the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Davin Owen, will be the main speaker, and saying he was anxious that Mrs. Mandela should attend the meeting.

Mr. Vorster did not reply to the letter.



The Centre, finding its own way in terms of policy and programmes and operating

in an open manner, is also charged with the husbanding of local democratic

institutions. It is doing the latter under difficult circumstances:

there is little trained manpower and there is the undoubted handicap of a

still heavy reliance on expatriates to staff many key central and local

positions. It will be of great interest to see how the expected Commission

on local government proposes to handle the matter. The virtual absence of

nationals in the local planning and local lands officers posts (two in each

of ten districts) may reflect the short period during which the country has

consciously attempted to create manpower of that type. It may also reflect

the present paucity of entrance points to rural management, a too formal

approach to selection for government service and, as discussed below, an

inappropriate search for precision which discounts local knowledge and local

capacities.

Once a clearer approach to the problems of the countryside is gained it

should be possible to simplify in the central government arrangements for

policy making and for supervision and to devolve much of the daily management

to local government and other semi-autonomous units. The number of

current ad hoc proposals should all be reviewed in this light.

Botswana does appear to have successfully separated the traditional roles

of the Tribal Authorities from the newer concerns of the District Councils,

especially over land use and infrastructure development and management.

Some overlapping of representation remains that should prove amenable to

reform. The present balance struck between popular and traditional representa-

tion remains delicate and its evolution could be upset should the more

economically stronger rural families seek to protect their interests by

alliance with the Authorities. Careful attention must be given to

## Ex-Dispatch journalist released

JOHANNESBURG — Four Internal Security Act detainees — including former Daily Dispatch reporter Thenjiwe Mtintso — were released yesterday.

Two were immediately banned for five years. One of the freed detainees was

already banned for five years.

The other three released were Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, chairman of the Azania People's Organisation and also chairman of the Soweto Action committee; Mr Lybon Mabaso, secretary of Azapo; and Mr Isaac

Moroe, a freelance journalist.

Mr Mkhabela and Mr Mabaso, both of Soweto, were served with banning orders after their release restricting them for five years. Miss Mtintso had already been banned when she was detained. — DDC.

expenditures. In 1975/76 revenue was P72 million and expenditure P47 million.

RAM 4/12/78  
**Lesotho  
editor  
detained,  
then freed**

CHAPTER TWO :

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

By MIKE PITSO

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
MASERU. — The editor of Lesotho's influential newspaper, 'Leselinyana', was briefly detained by the country's security police. He was also searched and questioned at gunpoint by heavily armed members of the country's paramilitary police.

The editor, Mr E M Motuba, said he was stopped at a roadblock in Leribe. Papers connected with his work were confiscated. He said it was surprising that the Government had always said there was freedom of the Press yet journalists were faced with possible detention at any time.

Mr Motuba is vice-chairman of the Lesotho Union of Journalists. He trained in Zambia five years ago and has attended international conferences of journalists in East Africa, Europe and the Far East.

1. Introduction

There is at least one mining industry that has R.P. Plewman's president of Mining and Metallurgy own projections by an earlier and pioneering technical expertise nor information about individual work as a foundation, a information thrown up during completed his research.

employment projection for the his was contained in Professor to the South African Institute proach the making of our ion of Professor Plewman's ave Professor Plewman's ed technical and production it seems sensible to use his t may be required by infor- t have elapsed since he

2. The Plewman Projections

Professor Plewman first derives some estimates of the future rates of production of the main minerals mined or quarried in South Africa. The future dates examined are 1980 and 2000. He then considers the 'balance of different mining technologies' likely to be used for each mineral in the future and deduces the implications of these technological assumptions for the levels of output per worker likely to hold in the various branches of mining. He then presents the levels of employment in these various branches of mining that are entailed by his output and output per worker projections.

2.1 Output projections (Table 23, p.60)

2.1.1 The minerals that Plewman separates out as worth individual attention (because of the relative size of the employment associated with their mining) are:

gold, diamonds, platinum;

copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese ore, coal and asbestos.

The remainder (including quarries and salt, and tin) he treats together as 'others'. Uranium is taken together with gold; zinc and lead with copper; nickel with platinum. In 1970, the base-year in Plewman's calculations, employment in these various branches was as follows (in order of size): gold - 413 272, coal - 72 555, platinum - 61 167,



Work to

Star 4/12/78

go on

say

(328)

the 'Ten'

The Committee of 10 has pledged to continue its efforts to establish a local authority for Soweto.

The committee, the future of which has been in the balance because of the detention of its members, the clampdown on its meetings and the banning of two of its office bearers, decided at a meeting yesterday to go ahead with its activities and to co-opt two people to replace its banned members.

Dr Nthato Motlana said the committee had still to approach the two people concerned.

The banned persons are Mr Sedupe Ramotupa and Mr Tandsizwe Mazibuko, who received five year banning orders on their release from Modder B prison recently.

Not all members of the committee were present at yesterday's meeting but those absent agreed with the stand taken.

Dr Motlana said the committee's first major task was to look into the draft Bill on black education in co-operation with the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

The Bill, which was gazetted last month, provides among other things for compulsory and pre-school education for blacks.

Theirs hut

...TUE

(NORWOOD)

12

# UK campaign over Crossroads

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A Crossroads Action Campaign has been started in London to protest against the Western Cape removals scheme.

Mr Alex Lyon, MP, is chairman. The aim is to exert pressure on the South African Government to make it more aware of the world wide rejection of apartheid. Messages of support will be sent to the people of Crossroads.

About 50 000 copies of a leaflet calling for support have been printed and will be sent to British trade unions, churches and political groups.

Questions will be asked in the Houses of Parliament. One question to be raised in

the House of Lords will be the application of the code of conduct by British subsidiaries whose employees live in Crossroads.

A photographic exhibition of Crossroads will be shown at Westminster Abbey over Christmas.

The organisers also hope to send a delegation to meet the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.

Speakers at the launching of the campaign next week will include the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the now banned Christian Institute and Mr Cosmas Desmond, author of "The Discarded People".

The campaign has been initiated by anti-apartheid and church groups.

1.3.4 In the in geographical l contractions of h fundamental expla statistics in the of employment was Mines referred to mines. He said t development', and have passed its pe the industry's req now on ... '.

9 His

and the shift solute ie the ment maximum er of newer se in e, to ly that from

correct in general terms. To flesh out the explanation would require a technical description of the nature of 'development work' (contrasted with work at the stope-face in contact with the gold reef) and (presumably) of the different scales of 'development work' required when a mine is at different stages of its development. However this is beyond us now.

1.3.5 There is also a good deal more that could be teased out of the data - since we have information on tonnage of ore milled, gold output, ore-grade, tonnage milled per worker per year and gold output per worker per year (apart from revenue, cost and profit variables). We shall not attempt to model the relationships between these variables in this paper but a few points of interest may be included here.

1.3.5.1 Gold output rose with only one interruption (1967) from 1952 to 1970 - though the real surge was over by 1965. Output climbed from 368 metric tons at the start of this period to 950 metric tons in 1965; it took the next 5 years to reach 1 000 tons (the all-time maximum).

1.3.5.2 Underlying this increase in production of course was the the development of the new fields and the increase in the number of productive mines (from 43 in 1950 to 60 in 1962). This showed up in increased tonnages of ore being milled and treated every year - tonnages which moreover were of average higher grade throughout most of the 1950s since the newer mines in general had a higher grade than the average of the established industry.



Table II

Hypothetical Family Budget of Family in Poorest 5% Category with an

Employment Guarantee Programme and a Company Grazing System

Before		After	
Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
21	5	100	25
Other Income	-	70	-
Transfers	40	10	-
EGS	-	250 (1)	-
Sale of Annual Rental on Grazing Rights	-	50 (2)	-
Home and Farm Improvement	-	-	60
Tax on Grazing Rights	-	-	20
Education	-	-	40
Health	-	-	15
Consumption	-	-	310
Savings	-	-	30

- (1) Need P450 to reach poverty line. Any additional income earned under an employment programme above P250 would probably add considerably to Farm Improvements, Consumption, Savings and Expenditure on Farm Operations.
- (2) Calculated on rough share of P1 million total transfer by rental sale.

N.B.

Accepting the above figures, P250 earned and P50 from the sale of annual grazing rights would:-

- i Increase family income by P320, particularly from larger outlays on farm operations.

- ii Increase family on-farm investment and savings from zero to an appreciable proportion of income, here above 20%.

- iii Raise expenditure on health and education 500%.

## PAC men for Greece

MBABANE — Four banned Pan Africanist Congress refugees have been granted transit acceptance to Greece, according to the office of Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister.

They are a former teacher in South Africa and secretary for the PAC in Swaziland, Mr Richard Dlamisani Dlamisani, Mr Daniel

Ezekiel Mdluli, Mr Gilbert Sifuba, and Mr Sydwell Mica Mkhonza.

The four are among 39 PAC members declared prohibited immigrants — most of them in absentia — by the Swaziland Government on April 7 this year following a request by the acting president of the PAC in Tanzania.

precipitantly, 500% on agro-industrial prices. They are a former teacher in South Africa and secretary for the PAC in Swaziland, Mr Richard Dlamisani Dlamisani, Mr Daniel

iv Increase expenditure on health and education 500%.

# UCT Council objects to banning-error potential

THE COUNCIL of the University of Cape Town issued the following statement after its monthly meeting yesterday, in connection with banning:

"The Council of the University of Cape Town deplores the recent banning order imposed upon Ms Laura Levettan, vice-president of the university's Students' Representative Council in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"The use of these orders against members of the academic community must seriously affect their willingness to engage in research in areas and to debate freely on issues of major importance to the future of this country. The orders touch upon the essential character and functioning of the university as an academic institution.

"The Council of the University recognizes that the academic community cannot lay claim to absolute freedom in pursuing its activities. It can, however, only protest in the strongest possible terms against a system which has such serious consequences for the individual academic and the university as a whole and which is so totally lacking in those basic safeguards which are essential to minimize the possibility of error, to reach rational decisions and to do justice."

"Orders of this kind, which now affect nine members of the university (including two of its staff), are issued by the Minister of Justice after private consultations with advisers who remain anonymous. The information on which the orders are presumably based can therefore never be tested. Those affected have no opportunity to rebut the charges, if any, against them nor can they make representations before the orders are issued. The system does not contain any of the safeguards which should be essential where those concerned are to be deprived of their liberty to the extent achieved by the banning order imposed upon Ms Levettan."

And as I had sent warning in the Noba, for the peoples refused to stop their evil to flight, I made war on the land, and I fought them. And I followed king prisoners, and capturing

ury A.D.)

ase places ivory, and red cloth, and a few muslins, and that called sagmogene, of Ariaca across this sea, and then coats of skin, made after the fashion of wine of Laodicea and Italy, not much; olive oil, copper drinking-cups, round and large; a little coin for those Besides these, small axes are imported, and adzes and is made into spears used against the elephants and other wild beasts, and utensils and cut up for bracelets and anklets for the women; iron, which in cut pieces instead of coin; sheets of soft copper, used for cooking double-fringed mantles; many articles of flint glass, and others of

There are imported into these places, undressed cloth made in Egypt for the Berbers; robes from Arsinoe; cloaks of poor quality dyed in colours; murrhine, made in Diospolis; and brass, which is used for ornament and in pieces instead of coin; sheets of soft copper, used for cooking utensils and cut up for bracelets and anklets for the women; iron, which is made into spears used against the elephants and other wild beasts, and in their wars.

Besides these, small axes are imported, and adzes and copper drinking-cups, round and large; a little coin for those in their wars. Besides these, small axes are imported, and adzes and is made into spears used against the elephants and other wild beasts, and utensils and cut up for bracelets and anklets for the women; iron, which in cut pieces instead of coin; sheets of soft copper, used for cooking double-fringed mantles; many articles of flint glass, and others of murrhine, made in Diospolis; and brass, which is used for ornament and in pieces instead of coin; sheets of soft copper, used for cooking utensils and cut up for bracelets and anklets for the women; iron, which is made into spears used against the elephants and other wild beasts, and in their wars.

THE KINGDOM OF AXUM

No. 4 - ETHIOPIA

EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

AFRICAN HISTORY



*Cape Times*  
8/12/78  
**Luyt says  
bannings  
restrict  
ideas** (378)

By BOB MOLLOY

SIR RICHARD LUYT, Principal and vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that students needed to have confidence in the maintenance of the forms of freedom and justice to which their beliefs and traditions had reared them to enable them to decide to stay and serve in South Africa.

Speaking at the first of three graduation ceremonies to be held in the Jameson Hall, Sir Richard said that many things were seen by UCT members as not acceptable in respect of what was important and precious to the university.

Banning of student publications had reached a pitch which was seriously restrictive of the free flow of ideas and information.

Much worse was the banning of student leaders and staff.

"Such banned members are deprived of many freedoms and rights including those of setting foot on our UCT premises, or of publishing anything.

"Few things upset a university community more than the banning of its members, without opportunity to say a word in self defence, indeed without knowledge or reason."

It was also clear that students were "deeply disturbed" to know that fellow students graduating with identical qualifications and going into identical appointments would often not be rewarded equally.

# Banned man in court

NM 9/12/78

328

TABLE

MENT PROJECTION I (2000 AD)

	Court Reporter	nan	Revision
Cop	MR. Robert Harold Strachan (53), the twice-		48 000 <sup>1/</sup>
Iro	banned Durban art lec-		20 000
Chr	turer, appeared briefly		30 000 <sup>2/</sup>
Man	before Mr. E. W. Hyland in		13 000
Coa	the Durban Magistrate's		180 000 <sup>3/</sup>
Asb	Court yesterday in connec-		78 000 <sup>4/</sup>
SUB	tion with an allegation of		
Oth	contravening the Firearms		369 000
Gol	Act.		30 500
Dia	It is alleged by the State		148 000 <sup>5/</sup>
Pla	that in August this year he		10 000 <sup>6/</sup>
TOT	made an application for a		180 100 <sup>7/</sup>
	firearms licence to Captain		
	G. T. Barnes.		737 600
	One of the questions put		
	to Mr. Strachan was		
	"Have you ever been con-		
	vinced of an offence invol-		
	ving the unlawful possession		
	or use of an arm or any of-		
	fence, or any other of-		
	fence?"		
	The State alleges Mr.		
	Strachan made the follow-		
	ing reply:		

Note

1/

Contravention of the Explosives Act (1962) and sentenced to six years, three of which were suspended.

2/

The State alleges that Mr. Strachan had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for making a false affidavit and 12 months' imprisonment for two counts of supplying false information concerning prisons or prisoners in Durban in January 1966.

3/

He was released on warning until January 4.

4/

5/

6/

7/

- Arbitrary: already down to 17 000 in 1976 and due to decline secularly.
- Assume platinum reaches Plewman 1980 employment projection of 99 700. Then assume either 4 per cent per annum output growth and 1 per cent per annum productivity gains or 3 per cent output growth and constant productivity.

um growth of output for 24 years from actual 1976 productivity: 1970s backlog not made up.

c. 20 000 in early 1980s given current rate of instant productivity. Assume productivity grows 2 decades: no attempt at calculation.

re of 300 million tons in 2000.

ojected 5,5 per cent per annum rate of growth of from actual 1976 assuming constant productivity. idence of productivity growth; this figure of ly be reduced further).

355 tons in 2000 and constant gold output per

If these figures have any value at all they highlight the crucial role in Plewman's projections of copper, coal, asbestos, platinum. Except for coal (which has been raised) the others have all been lowered and the product is a level of total employment of 737 600 - which is the sort of level which we may well have in 1981 (see Section on EDP 'Projections').







No. 2515 15 December 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

No. 2515 15 Desember 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

## LIST/LYS P78/85

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/11/39.....	<i>Book of Friends</i> .....	Henry Miller.....	(a)
P78/11/48.....	<i>Poe must Die</i> .....	Marc Olden.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/87.....	<i>Fundamentals of Scientific Communism</i> .....	V. G. Afanasyev.....	(e)
P78/11/95.....	<i>So Wild a Rapture</i> .....	Andrea Layton.....	(a)
P78/11/98.....	<i>Peace Courier</i> —Vol 9, November 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)
P78/11/100.....	<i>Fight to Free Our Leaders!—ANC Salutes Nelson Mandela 60th Birthday</i> —Sticker/Kleefseël	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/11/102.....	<i>Switchback</i> .....	Molly Parkin.....	(a)+(b)
P78/11/107.....	<i>Tania</i> .....	Marta Rojas and/en Mirta R. Calderon.....	(e)
P78/11/125.....	<i>From Women</i> —No 13, August 1978.....	Group Against Sexism, Wits University, Johannesburg	(a)
P78/11/122.....	<i>Spiegel, Der</i> —Nr 46, 13 November 1978.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.....	(a)
P78/11/129.....	<i>Social Function of Our Schools, The: Speech Delivered by Margot Honecker, Minister of Education, at the 8th Educational Congress of The German Democratic Republic</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(c)
P78/11/135.....	<i>Daily Mirror</i> —Wednesday, October 18, 1978; Thursday, October 19, 1978; Friday, October 20, 1978; Saturday, October 21, 1978; Sunday Mirror, October 22, 1978, No 806; Monday, October 23, 1978; Tuesday, October 24, 1978	The Daily Mirror Newspaper Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/11/140.....	<i>Kassinga File, The</i> .....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)
P78/11/143.....	<i>Bulletin: Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers—New Series (2) 9, October 1978</i>	Haldane Society.....	(e)
P78/11/144.....	<i>Freedom and Democracy: For Whom and for What?</i>	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/11/145.....	<i>Introducing the GDR</i> .....	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P78/11/159.....	<i>American Photographer</i> —Vol 1, No 5, October 1978	Imagination, New York.....	(a)
P78/12/12.....	<i>Aurelie</i> —No 1329—Poster/Plakkaat.....	David Hamilton.....	(a)
P78/12/13.....	<i>Concentration</i> —No 6017—Poster/Plakkaat.....	Cheyco Leidmann.....	(a)
P78/11/146.....	<i>SA Auto</i> —October 1978, Vol 1, No 2.....	Allied Publishing Ltd.....	(a)
P78/10/90.....	<i>Cut Loose, Pretty Boy</i> —Bound in false cover/Gebind in 'n vals omslag	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/41.....	<i>Title of publication not stated. Story of homosexual escapades of student, Dave Standish, on tour from Chicago to seventeen countries. Bound in false cover/Titel van publikasie nie genoem. Die verhaal handel oor die seksuele eskapades van 'n student, Dave Standish op toer van Chicago na sewentien lande. Gebind in 'n vals omslag</i>	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)

No. 2518 15 December 1978

## UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided in terms of section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 2518 15 Desember 1978

## ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasies of voorwerpe aldus ongewens verklaar:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/11/98.....	<i>Peace Courier</i> —Vol 9, November 1978.....	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)



No. 2516

15 December 1978

## PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

No. 2516

15 Desember 1978

## VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/9/70.....	<i>Muslim News</i> —Vol 18, No 16, Friday, September 1, 1978	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(e)
P78/9/73.....	<i>Health &amp; Efficiency</i> —No 848, December 1971..	Plant News (H.E.) Ltd, London.....	(a)
P78/10/2.....	<i>Journal of Sex, The</i> —Vol 1, No 9.....	G.S.P., Limited, Surrey.....	(a)
P78/10/8.....	<i>Anatomy of a Revolt, The</i> .....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P78/10/14.....	<i>Venus Products Pamphlet/Venus Produkte Pamphlet</i>	Venus Products/Produkte, Vishoek.....	(a)
P78/10/24.....	<i>Mayibuye</i> —Vol 1, No 6, 31st August 1978.....	African National Congress Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Biko: The Spirit Lives On</i> —Poster/Plakkaat....	S.R.C., Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Biko</i> —Poster/Plakkaat.....	SASPU, University of Natal.....	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Justice of a Suicide Detainee</i> —Poster/Plakkaat	S.R.C., Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/10/32.....	<i>Steve Biko: Generations of Rage Shall Rise from his Death</i> —Poster/Plakkaat	S.R.C., Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban	(e)
P78/10/65.....	<i>Crossroads: Siyahlala—We are Staying</i> —Poster/Plakkaat	Projects Committee, UCT., Rondebosch.....	(d)+(e)
P78/10/70.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No 116, 3-9 Agosto 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/71.....	<i>Lib</i> —No 89, 4/7/78.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/72.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No 108, 8-14 Junio 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/73.....	<i>Interviu</i> —No 110, 22-28 Junio 1978.....	Edizones Zeta, S.A., Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/74.....	<i>Lib</i> —No 93, 1/8/78.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/75.....	<i>Flashmen</i> —No 47.....	Ana Emprosia Editorial, Madrid.....	(a)
P78/10/76.....	<i>Bazaar</i> —No 10, Octubre 1977.....	Editorial Formentera, Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/77.....	<i>Blade</i> —Vol 1, No 2.....	Top Sellers Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/10/78.....	<i>Blade</i> —Vol 1, No 5.....	Top Sellers Ltd., London.....	(a)
P78/10/79.....	<i>Lui</i> —No 20, Agosto 1978.....	Editora 2 S.A., Madrid.....	(a)
P78/10/80.....	<i>Lib</i> —No 86, Del 13 Al 19 de Junio de 1978....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(a)
P78/10/81.....	<i>Penthouse</i> —Agosto 1978, No 5.....	Cinco Zero, Barcelona.....	(a)
P78/10/85.....	<i>Exorcism, An</i> .....	Penny Slinger.....	(a)
P78/10/93.....	<i>Culture &amp; Socialism and Manifesto—Towards a Free Revolutionary Art</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P78/10/94.....	<i>Position of the Republic and the Tasks of Young Workers, The</i>	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)
P78/10/114.....	<i>Workers' Unity</i> —Issue no 11, September 1978..	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P78/10/115.....	<i>Anti-Apartheid News</i> —October 1978.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P78/10/135.....	<i>Colt (Model: Gunther Keller)</i> —Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Colt Studio, Studio City.....	(a)
P78/10/135.....	<i>Colt (Model: Jordan Hunter)</i> —Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Colt Studio, New York City.....	(a)
P78/10/135.....	<i>Colt (Cover Photo from Gallery 16)</i> —Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Colt Studio, New York City.....	(a)
P78/10/136.....	<i>Zeus Collection, The</i> —Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet	Zeus, Los Angeles.....	(a)
P78/10/139.....	<i>T.A.I.L. Newsletter</i> —November/December 1977, Vol V, No 6	Printed by/Gedruk deur Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco	(a)
P78/10/141.....	<i>18 Wheeler, The</i> —No 8.....	D & W Enterprises—East Rutherford, USA..	(a)

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3

# Buy National Savings Certificates

# Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

and the period of exposure likely to cause pneumoconiosis exists. The relative toxicity of a series of dust particles has been worked out experimentally, but can serve only as a guide.

In some cases, standards determined by international organisations are applied in South Africa, but the Commission points out that the formulation of standards and threshold values for industries requires the greatest accuracy and care, not only for the protection of the worker and the public, but "also because they have significant implications that may have serious and sometimes disastrous consequences for an industry". (2.76)

The Department of Health will have to consult various bodies before carrying out industrial health projects. They will have to secure the best possible co-operation with employer organisations, White trade unions, local authorities, voluntary organisations, industries, international bodies and safety organisations.

The Commission thus recommends that 3 new branches of the Department of Health be created: 1) Industrial Health Inspectorate Branch.

2) Legal Advisory Services Branch.

3) Industrial Health Development Branch in which NRIOD can be incorporated.

(See p.78 for table.)

#### Chapter XXI. Sanctions.

Commission recommends that industrial courts not be created. Existing legislation deals adequately with health and safety. The maximum threshold values for different substances should only serve as guides; thus litigations and prosecutions will be largely eliminated.

The "over-hasty enforcement of sanctions" is seen as unnecessary; rather "advice, persuasion and warnings" should be used. If industrial health

## Freed, then banned for five years

JOHANNESBURG. — Another Black Consciousness leader, Mr Jairus Kgokong, was released from detention on Friday and immediately banned for five years.

Mr Kgokong was first detained on October 19 last year and released in July. He was detained again on September 11.

His mother, Mrs Sophie Kgokong, said the banning order, served on him on his release from prison, restricted him to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and he was required to report to the Meadows police station every Monday.

At the time of the October 19 clampdown, Mr Kgokong was attached to the publicity department of the Black People's Convention and was also a former Transvaal regional director for the South African Students' Organisation.

Among other things, the order prohibits Mr Kgokong from attending any political gathering and bans him from addressing any gathering of pupils or students. — Sapa

If the Department of Health is to carry out its new functions with respect to industrial health, it is clear that trained industrial health staff are absolutely essential.

Except for nurse aid assistants, industry, as the mandate, is making very limited use of safety officers, nurses and General Practitioners. There are no industrial health nurses and very few industrial health inspectors.

At the moment the following health staff could be profitably

employed in industry: 6 300 G.P.'s; 1 275 health inspectors;

41 900 nurses; 32 factory inspectors; 82 inspectors of mines and

quarries; 5 agricultural inspectors; 1 chief officer, assisted

by 5 senior inspectors for air pollution control; 10 radiation

inspectors; 159 safety officers; 5 industrial hygienists; 400

audiometrists.

The Commission recommends that consideration be given to the training of the following staff: safety officers, industrial health nurses; industrial physicians, industrial hygienists and industrial health inspectors.

#### Chapter XXIV. Nature and Content of New Legislation.

If overall control for industrial health is vested in a single authority, there should be one principal Act called the Industrial Health Act. This should contain a main theme on general principles of industrial health. The tenor should be 'constructive', rather than 'prohibitive'. The objects of the Act would be to provide for the health of workers in industry; to protect persons other than industrial workers against health hazards arising from industrial activity; for control over storage, transportation and use of



CHAPTER

EMPLOYMENT P

# Immoral policy

From Mrs PHYLLIS DOBLE (Bishopscourt):

THE stubborn refusal of the National Party government to consolidate the homelands meaningfully, as once more emphasized by Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg's statement that no more consolidation would take place other than that allowed for in the 1936 Land Act, makes a mockery of the government's calls for white South Africans to sacrifice in the interest of peace.

If it is borne in mind that blacks have been clearly told that they will not be regarded as South African citizens and that they must realize their political and national aspirations in the homelands, it will be realized that NP policy is not only illogical, but also immoral (how do they expect to accommodate 20 millions blacks in just over 13 percent of South Africa's land surface?). Not only is this government bankrupt as far as policy is concerned, but its administration is rife with alleged corruption and intrigue — a sure sign that it has been in power for too long.

Is it not time for all concerned South Africans to commit themselves to an alternative course? May I put it to all moderate and reasonable citizens of this country that the New Republic Party has illustrated a responsible and constructive attitude on all crucial issues, while its federal/confederal policy is viable and practical within the context of South Africa's multiracial nature. It has been tested and approved at local government level by the leaders of the groups in Natal, where the New Republic Party governs, and is a working model of what can be achieved through consultation and negotiation.

From M NASH (Kenilworth):

AMONG the five Transvaal black consciousness leaders released after 394 days' detention without trial, and then banned for five years, was one I have met — the Rev Drake Tshenkeng.

Therefore, in writing to protest against the injustice to all the men and their families, I wish to testify to what I know of this man.

Mr Tshenkeng was ordained to the Anglican priesthood in 1972, after studying at St Peter's College, Alice. Since then he has served the parish of St Mary, Orlando East, which has had to do without its rector since October 19, 1977.

In November/December, 1976, Mr Tshenkeng attended the triennial provincial synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa, as a representative of the Johannesburg diocese. This reflects the respect with which he was and is held among church people.

## Non-violent

As a leader in the Black People's Convention, a *non-violent* political organization, he was working to channel black anger and frustration into constructive social action.

The arbitrary destruction of such organizations and the prolonged detention, then banning — without charge or trial — of such leaders is institutionalized violence. That is, the unlawful use of power by state bodies entrusted to exercise the rule of law.

Such violence undercuts the restraining influence of Christians like Drake Tshenkeng and drives black youth to desperation.

For the sake of peace and

# Ban on respected Christian leader

CAPL TIMES 19/12/78 (328)



justice I call for him and others to be unbanned or given the benefit of proper trial.

For the sake of the Gospel I call on the Church to remember regularly by name those who are in prison (deprived of freedom) for reasons of conscience, "as though in prison with them" (Hebrews 13:3), and to be like the importunate widow who "constantly came before the judge demanding justice" (Luke 18).

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## 1. Introduction

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with their mining) are:

gold, diamonds, platinum;

copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese ore, coal and asbestos.

The remainder (including quarries and salt, and tin) he treats together as 'others'. Uranium is taken together with gold; zinc and lead with copper; nickel with platinum. In 1970, the base-year in Plewman's

alculations, employment in these various branches was as follows (in  
v of size): gold - 413 272, coal - 72 555, platinum - 61 167,



# Six Daily Mirror

RDM 15/12/78

## newspapers banned

CAPE TOWN. — Publications which the Directorate of Publications, Cape Town, announced yesterday were undesirable include seven issues of the Daily Mirror and Sunday Mirror of London, dated October 18 to 24.

Possession of certain items was prohibited. These include posters — "Biko" and "Biko: The Spirit Lives on", "Justice of a Suicide Detainee" and "Steve Biko: Generations of rage shall rise from his death".

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

Book of Friends (Henry Miller)  
Poe Must Die (Marc Olden)  
Fundamentals of Scientific Communism (V G Afanasyev)  
So Wild a Rapture (Andrea Layton)  
Peace Courier, Volume 9, November 1978, and every subsequent edition (World Peace Council, Helsinki)  
Fight to free our Leaders — ANC salutes Nelson Mandela 60th birthday — sticker (unknown)  
Switchback (Molly Parkin)  
Tania (Marta Rojas and Mirta R Calderon)  
From Women, No 13, August 1978 (Group Against Sexism, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg)  
Der Spiegel, No 46, 13 November 1978 (Der Spiegel, Hamburg, West Germany)  
The Social Function of Our Schools — speech delivered by Margot Honecker, Minister of Education, at the 8th Educational Congress of the German Democratic Republic (Panorama DDR, Berlin)  
Daily Mirror, Wednesday,

October 18, 1978; Thursday, October 19, 1978; Friday, October 20, 1978; Saturday, October 21, 1978; Monday, October 23, 1978; Tuesday, October 24, 1978; Sunday Mirror, Sunday, October 22, 1978, No 806, (The Daily Mirror Newspaper Ltd, London)

The Kassinga File (International University Exchange Fund, Geneva)

Bulletin: Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers, New Series (2) 9, October 1978 (Haldane Society)

Freedom and Democracy: For Whom and for What? (Panorama DDR, Berlin)

Introducing the GDR (Panorama DDR, Berlin)

American Photographer, Vol 1, No 5, October 1978 (Imagination, New York)

Aurelie, No 1329, poster (David Hamilton)

Concentration, No 6017, poster (Cheyco Leidmann)

SA Auto, October 1978, Vol 1, No 2 (Allied Publishing Ltd)

Cut loose, pretty boy — bound in false cover (unknown)

Title of publication not stated: Story of homosexual escapades of student, (Dave Standish)

On tour from Chicago to Seventeen Countries — bound in false cover (Unknown)

From today it will be an offence to possess the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

Muslim News, Vol 18, No 16, Friday, September 1, 1978, Muslim News Publications, Athlone)

Health and Efficiency, No 848, December 1971 (Plant News (He) Ltd London)

The Journal of Sex, Vol 1, No 9 (GSP Limited, Surrey)

The Anatomy of a Revolt

(unknown)

Venus Products pamphlet (Venus Products, Fishhoek)  
Mayibuye, Vol 1, No 6, 31 August 1978 (African National Congress Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka)

Biko — the Spirit Lives on — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch)

Biko — poster (Saspu, University of Natal)

Justice of a Suicide Detainee — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban)

Steve Biko: Generations of rage shall rise from his death — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban)

Crossroads: Siyahlala — We are staying — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch)

Interviu, No 108, 8-14 Junio 1978 (Edizones Zeta, SA, Barcelona); Interviu, No 110, 22-28 Junio 1978 (Edizones Zeta, SA, Barcelona); Interviu, No 116, 3-9 Agosto 1978 (Edizones Zeta, SA, Barcelona)

Lib, No 89, 4/7/78 (unknown); Lib, No 93, 1/8/78 (unknown)

Flashmen, No 47 (Ana Emprosa Editorial, Madrid)

Bazaar, No 10, Octubre 1977 (Editorial Formentera, Barcelona)

Blade, Vol 1, No 2 (Top Sellers Ltd, London); Blade, Vol 1, No 5 (Top Sellers Ltd, London)

Lui, No 20, Agosto 1978 (Editora 2, SA, Madrid)

Lib, No 86, Del 13 al 19 de Junio de 1978 (unknown)

Agosto 1978, No 5 (Cinco Zero, Barcelona)

An Exorcism (Penny Slinger)

Culture and Socialism and Manifesto — towards a Free Revolutionary Art (Leon Trotsky)

The Position of the Republic and the Tasks of Young Workers (Leon Trotsky)

Workers' Unity, issue No 11, September 1978 (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London)

Anti-Apartheid News, October 1978 (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London)

Colt (Model: Gunther Keller)

Advertisement pamphlet (Colt Studio, New York)

Colt (Model: Jordan Hunter)

Advertisement pamphlet (Colt Studio, New York)

Colt — cover photo from Gallery 16 — advertisement pamphlet (Colt Studio, New York)

The Zeus Collection — advertisement pamphlet (Zeus, Los Angeles)

Tail Newsletter — November/December 1977, Vol V, No 6 (printed by Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco)

The 18 Wheeler, No 8 (D and W Enterprises, East Rutherford, United States).

— Sapa.



TABLE 43: EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

	Proj	
Copper	12	
Iron ore	2	
Chrome	1	
Manganese	1	
Coal	156 000	271 500
Asbestos	115 700	119 600
SUB-TOTAL	438 200	571 600
Others	30 500	33 000
Gold	100 000	100 000
Diamonds	31 000	31 000
Platinum	264 000	264 000
TOTAL	863 900	999 600

## Peddie principal detained again

EAST LONDON. — The principal of Nathaniel Pamla High School at Peddie who had been detained under the Ciskei's emergency regulations Proclamation R252 of 1977 for 90 days has been re-detained.

Mr Vuyani Mqingwana, 30, had been held at the Mdantsane police cells. He was detained by the Ciskei

security police in September.

When his brother went to fetch him at Mdantsane on Tuesday he was told that Mr Mqingwana has been re-detained.

Mr Mqingwana holds a master's degree in history from North Western University in Chicago.

Mr Mqingwana who is single, obtained his B.A. and B.Ed. degrees (both in history) from Unisa.

He was a teacher at Jabavu High School at Alice when the Ciskei Government appointed him principal of Nathaniel Pamla High at the beginning of the year.

The Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Zolile Njokweni, was not available for comment yesterday. — DDR

These two projections are in fact very similar - apart from the projections of coal employment (of the 135 900 difference between them coal is responsible for 115 500). The reason for the two divergent coal employment projections is the alternative assumptions allowed for about the rate of growth of domestic demand for coal - either 5 per cent or 8 per cent. The slight difference in projected rates of productivity growth is not relevant - since it actually offsets to some extent the employment effects of the alternative growth rates of demand and output. We have suggested earlier that it is relatively easy to make out a case for the lower end of Plewman's coal output projection range - but we have not made out a case against the upper end of the range. We shall retain it as a possibility therefore.

We shall concentrate on Projection 1 (for the reason just given). In terms of Plewman's statistics it represents an increase of around 220 000 jobs on 640 000 in 30 years (since 1970) - or employment growth at about 1 per cent per annum for the 30 years. From 1977 it represents the creation of approximately 193 000 jobs. (I am assuming that 1977 will see an average 700 000 workers in service, which converts to something like 671 200 at work - and the Plewman projections are of people at work).

# Woods is not cheap

By Richard Walker: New York

STUDENT activists at Princeton University have failed to enlist South African exile Donald Woods to address them — because they could not raise his R2 500 lecture fee.

"Our funds are very limited," explained Pete Maritz, an American who formerly studied in South Africa.

They have not given up hope. By uniting

with some other groups they may scrape the money together, he said.

Princeton has an ardent student corps which has allied with units in other top American universities in a long campaign to force their governing bodies to sell off investments in major corporations active in the Republic.

Princeton has about R100-million in South African-linked businesses.

pany policy to have one, or

tee. About 26 (9%) gave

long their African workers

ation, while a further 12

of outside agencies such

ering Industries Federation

orks committees resemble

trade unions too closely. This is not quite correct for the differences between an in-plant committee and a trade union are more marked than the similarities. Nevertheless, it does encapsulate the fear of collective bargaining which exists perhaps more widely than the Verster survey indicates. Yet another respondent stated bluntly that liaison committees are consultative rather than negotiating bodies. This is, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity in the numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973 labour unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

## The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic<sup>33</sup> but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.<sup>34</sup> At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207<sup>35</sup> and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.<sup>36</sup>

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.

34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.

35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.



a surplus of P25 million. Foreign aid that year was P30 million.

Revenue projections in the National Development Plan to 1980/81 show a

continued and strong growth in revenue. In that year revenue is projected

at P120 million. Botswana's financial strength means that she can cover

local costs while making commitments to large future debt services. Botswana

can afford to develop and fund her own programmes without recourse to

foreign aid while retaining the capacity to fund the local costs of aided

projects. The real test is likely to be the converse: how well can Botswana

develop programmes and build the capacity to absorb large funds in the

country?

A simple but satisfactory measure of the level of funding required to flow

into the countryside to remove rural poverty can be constructed from the Rural

Income Distribution Survey. Using data that is reproduced in the National

Development Plan in table 4.1 we can estimate the income required to raise

to the poverty line the family incomes of the 40% of the rural households

whose income is below that line. For this purpose the 220 000 rural

population who fall below the poverty line is divided by 5.5 (persons per

household) to reach the figure of 40 000 households.

Table 1 Income Required to Raise Family Incomes of the Five Poorest

Economic Classes to the Poverty Datum Line (1)

Class	No. of Families	Annual House- hold after Tax Income	Extra Income required per Household (2)	Cost
Poorest 5%	5 000	P182	P450	P2 250 000
5% - 10%	5 000	P233	P400	P2 000 000
10% - 20%				P3 000 000
20% - 30%				P1 200 000
30% - 40%				P 500 000

cost : P8 950 000

ment Plan 1976-81. As a result they  
in each class as having  
% class an arbitrary

extra income per year to

other extreme P50 per year

the poverty line. The

out one-third of Botswana's

## 19 are banned after release

The five-year banning of Mr Hlaku Rachidi, former president of the banned Black People's Convention, and three others, brings to 19 the number of Security Act detainees released and banned within the last two months.

Those banned are Mr Rachidi, Mrs Juby Mayet, a Johannesburg journalist who was recently released, Mrs Nohle Mohapi, detained on September 10 and released on October

27, and Mr Malusi Mpumwana, a former research worker for the Black Community Programmes.

Another detainee, Mr Silonko Sokupa, was also served with a banning order immediately after being released in King William's Town.

In the last two months, 23 people have been detained under the Internal Security Act, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations.

present surplus on current account.

# Journalist banned

19/12/78  
328

JOHANNESBURG — A member of the staff of the ecumenical newspaper Voice, Mrs Juby Mayet, has been banned.

The acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr W. Kistner, yesterday called her banning "an act of gross injustice and callousness."

Mrs Mayet, he said, was the sole supporter of eight minor children. The banning would make it impossible for her to work as a journalist and the possibility of her finding work in another sphere was "slight" in the present economic climate.

"Mrs Mayet was in detention for much of this year, so surely the authorities could have built up a case against her which could have been tested in court," Dr Kistner said. — SAPA

11.

are very largely concerned with wages and working conditions in most instances but not in all.

...nt employing, let us say, 100 African workers. if ...xibly resolved upon the introduction of a liaison ...er cent of his employees were resolutely committed ...s no simple mechanism to break the impasse.

Again, if the employer at an election meeting were to insist from the chair upon a secret ballot in the face of a decided worker preference for voting by a show of hands, there is no quick, effective instrument for reconciling so deep-rooted a difference.

## Functions of Committees

A further difference between the liaison and the works committee is that the function of the former is "to consider ... and to make ... recommendations", while that of the latter is "to communicate the wishes, aspirations and requirements of the employees in the establishment or section of an establishment in respect of which it has been elected, to their employer and to represent the said employees in any negotiations with their employer concerning their conditions of employment or any other matter affecting their interests". Evidently the legislature envisaged the liaison committee as a consultative body while the works committee was to enjoy negotiating rights limited to in-plant bargaining and thus falling short of collective bargaining as it is generally understood. The chairman of the works committee was to be the intermediary between the workers' elected representatives and the employer.

While the period of office of a liaison committee was not limited by statute, that of a works committee was limited to "not more than two years".

## Co-ordinating Committees

As the new system permitted the election of more than one works committee in an establishment, provision was made for a co-ordinating works committee consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of each works committee where two or more such committees had been elected. The appointment of a co-ordinating committee was to be made after consultation with the employer concerned, and its duties were roughly the same as those of a single works committee.



12. Total employment in all

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12.2 The underlying reasons for the different employment growth records  
in the two periods are fairly clear.

12.2.1 In the period to 1961 employment in gold mining was  
expanding - adding about 95 000 jobs to the total. This impulse  
was imparted to the overall total. Similar expansion of output and  
employment in coal, asbestos, quarries and salt and manganese ore  
(to take the obvious candidates) reinforced the growth tendency.  
It appears that technical progress was not yet of the sort (or at the  
rate) to damp down employment growth markedly - in the face of  
rapid output growth.

By ZWELAKHE SISULU  
Staff Reporter

AT least four more people  
were banned for five-year  
periods yesterday, among  
them Mr Hlaku Rachidi,  
former president of the  
Black People's Convention.

The others were Mrs  
Juby Mayet, a journalist on  
the staff of the ecumenical  
newspaper, The Voice; Mrs  
Nohle Mohapi, widow of Mr  
Mapetla Mohapi, who died  
in detention in 1976; and Mr  
Malusi Mpumlwana.

Mr Rachidi and the two  
women were recently re-  
leased from detention. Mr  
Mpumlwana was one of  
eight Internal Security Act  
detainees released in King  
Williams Town and Gra-  
hamstown yesterday.

Mr Rachidi had been de-  
tained for 240 days from  
July 1976 and for more than  
a year from last October.

The banning order on Mrs  
Mayet - a widow with  
eight children - prohibits  
her from working for The  
Voice, where she was depu-  
ty chief sub-editor, going to  
any black, coloured or Indi-  
an areas except Lenasia or  
attending political gather-  
ings.

Six of her children are  
still at school. One of her  
elder sons is now the fam-  
ily's sole source of income.

The editor of The Voice,  
Mr Revelation Ntola, said  
Mrs Mayet's banning was a  
grievous blow to the paper.  
The Minister of Justice  
would be asked to relax the  
order to allow her to contin-  
ue working.

The acting general secre-  
tary of the South African  
Council of Churches, Dr W  
Kistner, described Mrs

Ex-BPC  
leader  
among  
four  
banned



MRS MAYET

Mayet's banning as an act  
of callousness and gross in-  
justice.

"Mrs Mayet was in de-  
tention for much of this  
year, so surely the authori-  
ties could have built up a  
case against her which  
could have been tested in  
court," Dr Kistner said.

The seven released with  
Mr Mpumlwana yesterday  
are Mr Sipho Pityana, Mr  
Lizo Rityana, Mr Khaya  
Mqhayisa, Mr Mzyandile  
Maqina, Mr Silumko So-  
kapa, Mr Templeton Qilo  
and Mr Mbuyiselo Madaka.

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### Johannesburg journalist banned

CAPE TIMES 19/12/78 (328)  
JOHANNESBURG. — A member of staff of the ecumenical newspaper "Voice", Mrs Juby Mayet, has been banned.

In a statement here yesterday, the acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr W Kistner, termed the banning as "an act of callousness and gross injustice".

He said Mrs Mayet was the sole supporter of eight minor children. The banning would make it impossible for her to work as a journalist and the possibility of her finding other work was "slight". — Sapa

This is indeed so: it in the first 5 years after but at much higher level, the last 5 years.

9. [slight] — Sapa

laining in looking at the

statistics (and graphs) of employment, output and output per worker. In particular, output per worker tended to grow quite markedly during the first employment period (1946-56) but then to decline during the period of fast employment growth to the mid-1960s. It then grew very fast - in fact more than doubled between 1965-66 and 1972 - as output continued to expand fast accompanied by an actual decline in employment. Since then, however, productivity has been tending to decline somewhat (though the series is very volatile) in the recent years of heavy employment growth. Statistics for 1977 suggest that we have very fast output growth with almost static employment. We know there has been the development of a major new open-cast pit at Sishen to supply Saldanha Bay and export markets.<sup>26</sup> It seems possible that part of the 1975 employment increase has to do with development work for this project.

- 9.5 Detailed explanations of the changes recorded in 9.4 will not be attempted - beyond noting i) that the period has seen the development and use of both more productive open-cast techniques and of various underground improvements and ii) that as with coal, manganese, and copper (and perhaps other minerals) there are different types of deposit (e.g. surface and underground) which require different techniques (with different associated labour productivities) for their exploitation. With the qualification that there are technical factors involved which are not well understood, it seems possible to say that there has been a trend increase in employment since the mid-1950s, of the order of 5-6 per cent per annum, which technical progress has not thus far eliminated.



# Sally Motlana released but may face charges

328

RDM

20/12/78

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

MRS SALLY Motlana, vice-president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and wife of Dr Nthato Motlana, was yesterday released from detention under the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Motlana, a mother of four, had been held in solitary confinement at Jeppe Police Station since she was detained on October 25.

On her release yesterday Security Police told her she may still be charged under the Terrorism Act.

"I feel very bitter about my detention," she said.

"Police should investigate charges against you before you are detained. Instead, investigations are conducted while you are in detention and you are released when you should not have been detained in the



Mrs Sally Motlana

Picture: RALPH NDAWO

first place."

"It is wrong for any leader to be bitter in a struggle but detention without trial is terrible," she said.

In her absence, the family business in Soweto was managed by her daughter, Kgomotso, and her son, Karabo.

She added: "I cannot say I am happy to be released because the possibility of a so-called charge is hanging over me," she said.

Security Police at Protea told her they had been instructed to release her, but that they were still awaiting the Attorney General's decision on whether to prosecute her.

At the time of her detention Mrs Motlana was due to write a University of South Africa examination. During her absence, the family business in Soweto was managed by her daughter, Kgomotso and her son Karabo.

Mrs Motlana is also a vice-president of the All Africa Council of Churches.

She was detained with her husband under the Internal Security Act in October 1976 and was again detained last February for a week, also under the Terrorism Act.

No other releases were announced by the Prisons Department yesterday.

Meanwhile Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, yesterday condemned the banning of at least 20 people in the past month, including leaders of the black consciousness movement.

The bannings had come at a time when people thought there was a move away from the "doctrinaire Verwoerdian and Vorsterian eras".

"They will only serve to engender a spirit of bitterness, anger and frustration in the black community," Dr Motlana warned.

The SACC has criticised the banning of Mrs Juby Mayet, a Johannesburg journalist.

In a statement, the acting General Secretary of the SACC, Rev Dr W Kistner, said: "Once again a person is deprived of liberty on the grounds of secret and untestable information by people whose powers are unrestrained by the normal processes of law."



"It's a banning order..."

Star 21/12/78

328



	792 890	457 884	1,73
1963	853 231	448 448	1,94
1964	905 485	441 178	2,05
1965	950 336		

## A ban for Christmas

Star 21/12/78  
328

**Y**OU could call it a uniquely South African Christmas present, devised by Scrooge in collaboration with the Marquis de Sade. One hand of the law releases a person from months of no-trial detention—while the other immediately slaps on a five-year banning order. If comparisons have to be made, being jailed is worse than being banned. But both are deplorable punishments without trial.

In the past seven weeks bans have been served on 21 people, many of them newly released from periods of detention ranging from a few months to over a year. That figure represents only new bannings, not renewals of previous orders. Altogether, according to the Institute of Race

Relations, 1 373 people have been banned since the practice was introduced in the 1950s.

Bannings have sometimes been compared to a form of living death, depriving people of their jobs, right of movement and normal social intercourse. And what have they achieved, apart from added odium abroad and bitterness at home? Like all forms of punishment without trial, they are an admission of weakness. If the banned are really as dangerous, are there not enough security laws under which to bring them to court?

Well, a merry Christmas to the 167 persons currently under banning orders. It will be a very different holiday from that which most South Africans will enjoy.



being assisted by a local development agency. An old lady had been looking after large numbers of children for years, and the project was to turn the set-up into a formal creche with a

When the old lady's mother always means an area where she would be drawn to the creche project which in the area, which have been elected.

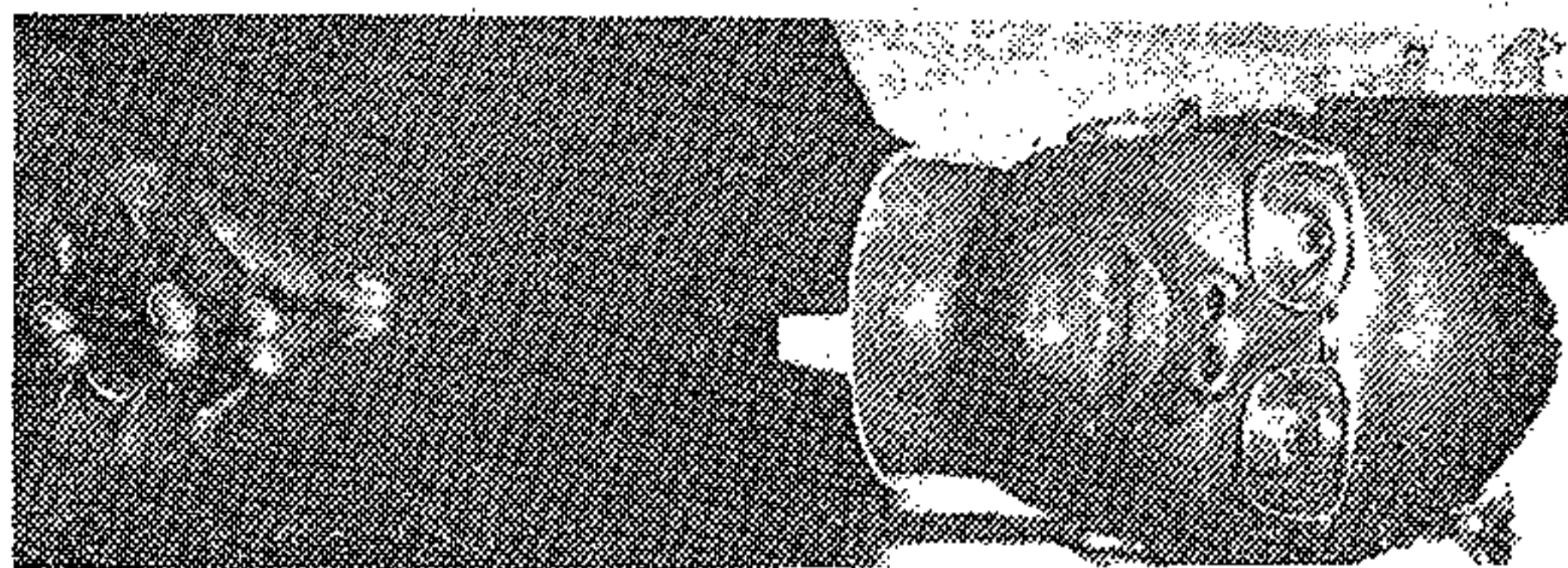
gets prestige as they are threatened by these. Generally these are of resources and so project completely.

they can make sure that new project is forthcoming that new project all whatever they project, etc.)

issue is that it is an involvement from projects involved in projects to foster any attempts to be responsible for that has arisen at to remain in control all initiative from self-confidence and servant role. Thus the cannot really work.

TO A CHANGE IN

mentioned but not isolated of being involved in



Father Drake Tshenkeng is allowed to be with his family.

# Christmas puzzle for a banned priest

328

By John Allen, Religion Reporter

A. banned Soweto priest, Father Drake Tshenkeng, faces a complicated Christmas.

He will conduct services and preach at St Mary's Anglican Church in Orlando East, but there is doubt about whether he is technically allowed to be with his family.

Father Tshenkeng was banned about a month ago when he was released from Internal Security Act detention.

He spent last Christmas in prison as one of those detained in the Government's crackdown on black organisations on October 19 last year. He was a vice-president of the Black People's Convention.

Legal advice recently sought by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Timothy Bavin indicates that

Father Tshenkeng can hold services.

Preaching also seems to be all right as long as he doesn't go into what is described as 'politics,' said Bishop Bavin this week.

## EXEMPTION

"It would seem, however, that technically he needs an exemption (from the banning order) to be with his family," Father Tshenkeng is married with a young daughter.

In addition, added Bishop Bavin, the banning order appeared to prohibit normal pastoral visiting to parishioners, taking Sunday school and confirmation classes and publishing items such as service leaflets.

The legal advice also indicated that Father Tshenkeng's parishioners would have to be warned not to quote what he said, even privately to one another.

a very important, usually very destructive, role.

As with all organisations, committees and groups, these power

techniques and contacts.

aim to overcome.

anyway.

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RDM 27/12/78

# Shock at bannings

328

I CANNOT begin without expressing my appreciation for a newspaper that takes seriously its readers' right to know, and so makes a magnificent contribution towards creating a responsible and caring citizenry.

The release and then immediate banning of people who have suffered 396 days of interrogation and solitary confinement, the nature of which the general public can only guess at, leaves one with a sense of total shock. The fact that this has become our "norm" — something we expect to happen — is only more horrifying.

How vile is our humanity that we do not even allow a man to enjoy fellowship with his friends for one moment in six years!

"Hearing both sides" in this country is apparently a prerogative applicable only to the Government (I refer to Mr P W Botha's remarks about why he found Mr Justice Mostert's statements unsatisfactory).

Mrs Sheena Duncan's letter (RDM, November 22) highlighted the need to care about what happens in government, whether one is personally affected, as in having one's taxes secretly

spent, or whether it concerns the stripping away of another's rights to SA citizenship.

There is, for instance, an absolute need for every Christian to care when covert threats are made against the SA Council of Churches for spending money, as shown by its accounts, on alleviating misery and suffering.

Our nation commits blasphemy every time it claims it is following the most human person the world has known, whose criterium for judgment was: "What you did for the least of these my brethren by caring for the hungry, the thirsty, the stranger, the sick and those in prison, you did for me."  
— MRS E CRESSWELL,  
Johannesburg.

## Smears on SACC

I WAS appalled at the smears by the Minister of Police and some Afrikaans newspapers about the use of funds by the SA Council of Churches. Would Mr Kruger please note the following:

In 1915, the Helpmekaar organisation was established to help those convicted of rebellion and treason, and to provide for their families.

Was not similar help given by members of the public to people convicted during Second World War of assisting the enemies of the State, and to the "Koffiefontein Old Boys" or their dependants?

Since Jesus Christ (who was given a trial of sorts and an opportunity to de-

fend himself) was convicted of a political crime, what is Mr Kruger's attitude to the assistance given by Christians to Mary, Christ's mother?

Matthew 25: 11-46 describes the social behaviour of the elect of God. Why is this Christian teaching being repudiated by the Nationalists? Why do they make law after law preventing Christians from caring for those imprisoned, sheltering the stranger in their homes, etc, and instead provide for the destruction of homes, the displacement of communities and the imprisonment of people who have not been convicted of any crime?  
D B JOHNSTON, Eikenhof.

beeste

skape

Aantal bokke

Deel wat gewoonlik beplant word:

Opervlakte van grond vir verbouing (as werker sulke grond besit)

Aan kontraktarbeiders alleenlik:

Totale jaarlikse bedrag:

Bron:

(sluit in lone van ander werkers op die plaas wat dieselfde afhanklikes het)

Inkomste van gesin uit ander bronne

Werkersbesonderhede (5)



# Lift ban on ANC urges Curry

20-28/12/78  
328

BLOEMFONTEIN — The acting leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, yesterday called on the government to lift the bannings on the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and other banned organisations so that "a peaceful negotiated settlement can be reached in South Africa."

Addressing the annual congress of the party here, he said as long as the ANC, PAC and others remained banned, there could never be peace in South Africa.

The government must not behave like Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith did when he declared UDI 13 years ago. Mr Smith had refused to concede to majority rule and negotiate with black leaders, but was now forced to accept the very people he had condemned.

Whites must start negotiating with black leaders before the options

became fewer and fewer and violence escalated beyond control.

The so-called Coloured and the black people in general were prepared to co-operate with whites in building a new South Africa and were even prepared to die for it. But they were not prepared to die for apartheid and white South Africa.

Mr Curry said the Labour Party would continue to reject the government's new constitutional proposals along with other constitutional models simply because they were devised by whites only.

His party was for a new dispensation for South Africa to be achieved at a national convention where all black leaders and whites should participate.

On the Information scandal, he said the government, and particularly the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha,

had reacted in typically arrogant and "kragdadige" fashion in an attempt to cover up and play down the "revolting" scandal.

He said it was not surprising that corruption and abuse should appear where a minority government had been in power too long and developed an arrogant contempt for the people. It used its power to entrench power and equated the National Party with the state.

"In the light of all these deplorable developments, it is tragic that the majority of the white electorate, to protect and to preserve their privileged position, are prepared to tolerate, if not condone, this state of affairs," he said.

The freedom of the press, which played an important role in exposing the scandal, was a precondition of true democracy. — SAPA.

levels for 1973

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Orange Free State,  
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early 1960s (say 1961-62) the batch of newer mines begun in the late 1940s and 1950s had reached 'full production'.<sup>6</sup> Many of them had been producing gold for some years but had not till then reached full-scale. Not long after this stage had been reached a large number of mines, especially from the East Rand field which was the major producer in the 1950s, began to close down - at least one a year during 1962 to 1971, and as many as five in a single year (1967).<sup>7</sup> The number of major mines in production declined in this period from 55 in 1960 and a maximum of 60 in 1962 to 47 in 1970 (and has since fallen further to 41).<sup>8</sup>

These closures were the result of both geological and economic factors. In particular the long years in which the gold price stayed unchanged while working costs rose took their toll - reducing the payable reserves of ore of mines and bringing the lives of some of them to a premature conclusion.



M. 28/12/78 (328)

# Not an easy year in exile

Roger Omond: London

A year ago Donald Woods dyed his hair, disguised himself in other small ways and left his East London home on a secret — and illegal — journey that took him into temporary exile. How short or protracted the time away from the Woods' native South Africa depends on how long the National Party Government holds on to power.

Exile has now lasted almost exactly 12 months. It has not been an easy year for the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, his wife, Wendy, and their five children.

They arrived in London, via Lesotho, Botswana and Zambia, amid widespread news coverage and dozens of requests for television, radio, newspaper and magazine interviews. The two senior Woods have spoken to virtually every country in the world via the media; they have appeared in person in Europe, Australia and America.

But the glamour of being famous exiles fades fast. Then comes the business of finding somewhere to live; compiling and rewriting the book on the life and death of their great friend, Steve Biko; finding schools for the children; adjusting to the British way of life and the British climate.

At this moment, the family is outside raking up dead leaves in the back garden of their temporary home. Large icy patches have formed on an adjacent school playground and a light sleet is falling; some change from the pre-Christmas climate of East London.

Aided and hindered by the children — now vary-

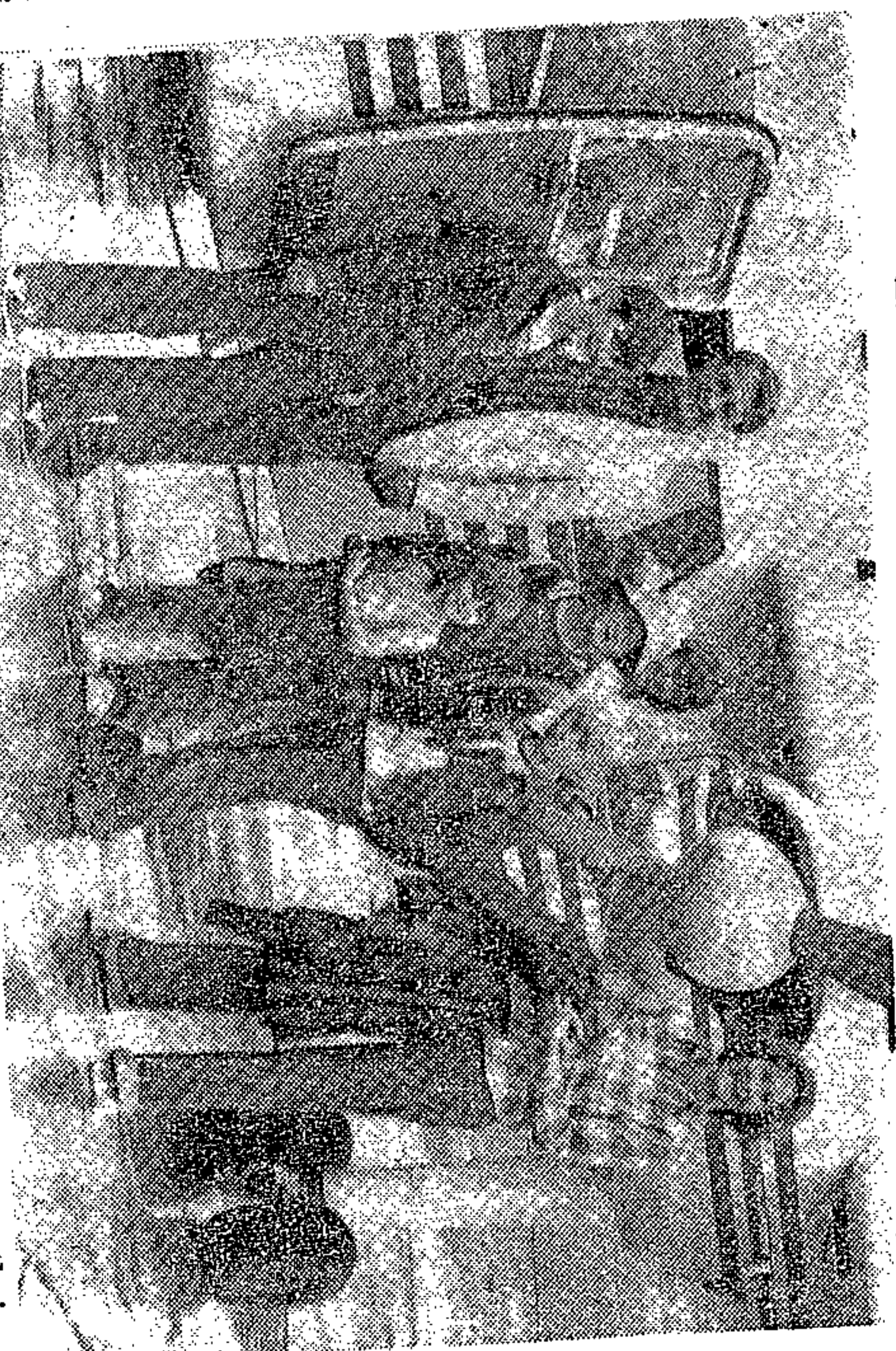
ing in age from 15 to six — a triangular area of paving stones is being cleared and washed, while inside a television set that is seldom switched off has no audience until the task is finished.

The North London house in which they live is large and cluttered, but provides sufficient room for the family, friends and relatives. They have no car and travel by tube or taxi. They miss the wide open spaces of South Africa, friends, the climate — exile can sometimes be a lonely thing.

But it has been a busy year. Donald has paid six visits to the United States alone, the last for three months during which he travelled to more than 40 of the 50 states, gave more than 50 lectures and spoke on 37 university campuses.

He has done more than 200 TV interviews and the same number of radio and press interviews. Wendy has spoken to such august gatherings as the Oxford Union and the International Confederation of Trade Unions, and has been interviewed by a number of newspapers and magazines.

Since leaving South Africa a year ago, Donald has made 153 air trips and flown more than 160 000 km. He has travelled to, and spoken in, Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Ireland, Canada, Australia



Donald Woods with his wife and children pictured in Maseru after their dramatic exit from South Africa nearly a year ago.

and, of course, the United States.

He has also done a number of weekly radio broadcasts for the United Nations, once lapsing into a satirical imitation of Mr Vorster, who no doubt would be as unamused as Queen Victoria.

In travelling a major part of the world, he has talked to political leaders from President Carter and Vice-President Mondale to the British Foreign

Secretary, Dr David Owen, and the heads of Scandinavian countries.

His book, Biko, has been translated into 11 languages: German, French, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Japanese, Hebrew, Danish, and a couple more beside. The book is selling respectably well in hardback. On January 1 it appears in the United States as a paperback published by Random

House, and towards the end of the month in Britain as a paperback published by Penguins.

Work has started on a film version of the book, to be scripted by a respected playwright and novelist, Ronald Harwood, who is an ex-South African himself. In mid-January Donald will appear on a television programme hosted by Harwood to mark the publication of the book in paperback.

The producer of the film, Carl Foreman, is approaching two of the world's best-known stars, Paul Newman and Jane Fonda, to play Donald and Wendy Woods. The actor to portray Steve Biko has yet to be chosen.

Donald hosted a television programme, What the Papers Say, the other night to explain Muldergate to the great British public. Fortunately for the programme's ratings, but unfortunately for Dr Mulder and the Rhodie brothers, Britain's two other TV channels were forced to close early that night because of an industrial dispute. So rather more thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of people in the United Kingdom now have a clearer idea of the Department of Information scandal.

close touch with South Africa — probably too close for the comfort of men attached to South African embassies and consulates in the West. At many meetings that Donald has addressed have been officers of the tainted Department of Information, trying to contradict and out-argue him.

Trying to out-argue Woods at the best of times is an uphill task: when you have to defend apartheid into the bargain, even the hardest-working and most enthusiastic Information official must have wondered why he didn't choose an easier career, particularly when many of the meetings coincided with fresh revelations about the workings and dealings of Messrs Mulder and Rhodie.

It is even more difficult if a shrewd man like Woods knows what the Information officer is going to say and, before the unfortunate individual has even begun to speak, has warned the audience what questions to ask the official representative of Pretoria.

Those information men must often have wished that Mr Kruger and his Cabinet colleagues had decided to leave Woods off the list of people to be banned. For there is no way that he can be portrayed to the West as a crazy Commie. He is eminently respectable, does not claim to talk on behalf of the entire black population of South Africa, or even for a large segment of the white population. He talks as an individual, for himself, and is wholly convincing when talking about the need for overseas firms to disinvest from South Africa.

Wendy Woods has also found the year in exile a difficult one. Recently she has begun to write herself: factual, imaginative accounts of the little things that most white South Africans take for granted but which appear in sharper focus when you are in exile. Her previous writings include two chapters in the Biko book describing the atmosphere of the Inquest in Pretoria, chapters thought by some discerning critics to be among the best in the manuscript.

The Woods children have a curious amalgam of accents which vary, sometimes in the course of one sentence, from the guttural tones of the Eastern Cape to the upper middle class vowels of the English. The youngest, Mary, aged 6, adds to this the drawl of Los Angeles where she and her mother spent a few months earlier this year.

The family has been in close touch with many other exiles, in London and in many different capitals of the Western world, but also with the people back home. There is little doubt that, in an ideal world, they would prefer to be back in East London — if South Africa was a democratic, non-racial society.

But it is not, and sometimes there seems little prospect of an early return. So the Woods do what is necessary now to help hasten an end to apartheid. And Donald Woods remains, as always, an optimist amid all the gloom that emerges almost daily from South Africa. The Woods may be back sooner than Mr Kruger and his colleagues think.



# Gatherings banned for 16 more

328

**Pretoria Bureau**  
In terms of the Internal Security Act 16 people were banned today from attending gatherings for five years. They are:

Laura Jean Levetan of Newlands, Cape; Lybon Mabasa of Soweto; Nikiwe Deborah Felicity Matshoba of Krugersdorp; Thandisizwe Mphiwa Mazibuko; Horatius Mdeleleni, Diliza Mji; Ishamel Mkhabela, Dundubela; Aubrey Mokobena all of Soweto; Lawrence Jonas Ntlokoa of Krugersdorp; Ashlatha Rambally of Colenso; Sedupe Josiah Ramokkopa of Orlando West; Mosuhli Phillip Sello of Witsieshoek; Mandisi Patrick Titi of Uitenhage; Terrence Russel Tryon of UMzinto; Pule Isaac Tshenkeng of Soweto and Sadeque Mohamed Variava of Lenasia.

In another notice

gazetted today the banning order of Mr Letobe Ezekiel Mphahlele alias Zeke was withdrawn.

## Mini brakes in SA safe

Local content in the manufacture of South Africa's Mini cars has saved hundreds of Mini owners here the bother of having their cars checked for brake faults.

In Britain, British Leyland has recalled 200,000 Minis made since October 1977 for their brake master cylinders to be checked following what British police described "sporadic faults."

But a spokesman for Leyland South Africa said Minis made here were not affected.

The Department of Health will have to consult various bodies before carrying out industrial health projects. They will have to secure the best possible co-operation with employer organisations, White trade unions, local authorities, voluntary organisations, industries, international bodies and safety organisations.

In some cases, standards determined by international organisations are applied in South Africa, but the Commission points out that the formulation of standards and threshold values for industries requires the greatest accuracy and care, not only for the protection of the worker and the public, but "also because they have financial implications that may have serious and sometimes disastrous consequences for an industry". (p.76)

and the period of exposure likely to cause pneumoconiosis exists. The relative toxicity of a series of dust particles has been worked out experimentally, but can serve only as a guide.

conditions pertaining to industrial health are not complied with. But licensing should be applied selectively. Licensing is necessary for control of factories, storage of hazardous substances and chemicals, hazardous processes and industrial activities.

### Chapter XXII: Trained Staff Required for the Successful Promotion & Chapter XXIII: of Industrial Health.

If the Department of Health is to carry out its new functions with respect to industrial health, it is clear that trained industrial health staff are absolutely essential.

Except for first aid assistants, industry, at the moment, is making very limited use of safety officers, nurses and General Practitioners. There are no industrial health nurses and very few industrial health inspectors.

At the moment the following health staff could be profitably employed in industry: 6 300 G.P.'s; 1 275 health inspectors; 41 960 nurses; 32 factory inspectors; 82 inspectors of mines and quarries; 5 agricultural inspectors; 1 chief officer, assisted by 5 senior inspectors for air pollution control; 10 radiation inspectors; 159 safety officers; 5 industrial hygienists; 400 audiometrists.

The Commission recommends that consideration be given to the training of the following staff: safety officers, industrial health nurses; industrial physicians, industrial hygienists and industrial health inspectors.

### Chapter XXIV. Nature and Content of New Legislation.

If overall control for industrial health is vested in a single authority, there should be one principal Act called the Industrial Health Act. This should contain a main theme on general principles of industrial health. The tenor should be 'constructive', rather than 'prohibitive'. The objects of the Act would be to provide for the health of workers in industry; to protect persons other than industrial workers against health hazards arising from industrial activity; for control over storage, transportation and use of explosives and other hazardous substances.

The Industrial Health Act would cover all workers in industry who would otherwise not be covered by other specific provisions in Act. Its general duties would be the initial cornerstone of inspection work. The general duties of employers would be to protect "as far



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2600

29 December 1978

## NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10QUIN OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

In terms of section 10quin (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, hereby withdraw Government Notice R. 510, dated 1 April 1966, in so far as it is applicable to the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

Signed at Durban on 14 December 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

### SCHEDULE

Name	Date of birth
Mphahlele, Letobe Ezekiel, alias Zeke	17 December 1919

# DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2600

29 Desember 1978

## KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10QUIN VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950

Ingevolge artikel 10quin (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), trek ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, Goewermentskennisgewing R. 510, gedateer 1 April 1966, vir sover as wat dit op die persoon in die Bylae hierby genoem van toepassing is, hierby in.

Onderteken te Durban op 14 Desember 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

### BYLAE

Naam	Geboortedatum
Mphahlele, Letobe Ezekiel, alias Zeke	17 Desember 1919

STAATSKOERANT, 29 DESEMBER 1978

No. 6258 13

No. 2576

29 December 1978

## PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

No. 2576

29 Desember 1978

## AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Levetan, Laura Jean.....	4 Kinkle Way Avenue/Kinkleweglaan, Newlands/Nuweland, Cape/Kaap	24/11/78	30/11/83
Mabasa, Lybon.....	4223 Chiawelo, Soweto.....	1/12/78	30/11/83
Matshoba, Nikiwe Deborah Felicity.....	2500 Kagiso, Krugersdorp.....	1/12/78	30/11/83
Mazibuko, Thandisizwe Mphiwa.....	771 Dube, Soweto.....	17/11/78	30/11/83
Mdleteni, Horatius.....	458 Mofolo South/Suid, Soweto.....	17/11/78	30/11/83
Mji, Dillza.....	1069 13th Avenue/13de Laan, Clermont.....	20/11/78	30/11/83
Mkhabela, Ishmael.....	4225 Chiawelo, Soweto.....	1/12/78	30/11/83
Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey.....	7652 Orlando West/Wes, Soweto.....	17/11/78	30/11/83
Ntlokou, Lawrence Jonas.....	504 Motshepe Street/-straat, Kagiso, Krugersdorp	11/11/78	31/8/83
Rambally, Ashlatha.....	1 Swallow Road/-weg, Colenso.....	1/12/78	30/11/83
Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah.....	7846 Orlando West/-Wes.....	17/11/78	30/11/83
Sello, Moshuli Phillip.....	Phuthaditjhaba, Witsieshoek.....	14/11/78	30/11/80
Titi, Mandisi Patrick.....	7 Soga Street/-straat, Kwa Nobuhle, Uitenhage	2/12/78	30/11/83
Tryon, Terrence Russell.....	House/Huis 27, Esperanza Estate, Umzinto.....	20/11/78	30/11/83
Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac.....	6456 Mooki Street/-straat, Orlando East/-Oos, Soweto	17/11/78	30/11/83
Variava, Sadecque Mohamed.....	3782 Flamingo Street/-straat, Lenasia.....	17/11/78	30/11/83

Speech and Drama

Religious Studies

Public Administration

Librarianship/Music

A. 109

A. 113

A. 201

Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building

9 - 9.50 a.m.	Afrikaans/Nederlands	Beattie Theatre
10 - 10.50 a.m.	French Intensive	Room B. 115
10 - 10.50 a.m.	French I	B. 105
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Education	B. 106
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Law	B. 114



## Names added to banning list

PRETORIA. — The names of the following people have been added to the list of people prohibited from attending gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Laura Jean Levetan of 4 Kinkleway Avenue, Newlands, Cape Town; Lybon Mabasa of 4223 Chiawelo, Soweto; Nikiwe Deborah Felicity Matshoba of 2500 Kagiso, Krugersdorp; Thandisizwe Mphiwa Mazibuko of 771 Dube, Soweto; Horatius Mdleleni of 458 Motolo, South, Soweto;

Diliza Mji of 1069 13th Avenue, Claremont; Ishamel Mkhabela of 4225 Chiawelo, Soweto; Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena of 7652 Orlando West, Soweto; Lawrence Jonas Ntlokoa of 504 Motshepe Street, Kagiso, Krugersdorp; Ashlaila Rambally of 1 Swallow Road, Colenso; Sedupe Josiah Ramkgopa of 7846 Orlando West, Mandisi; Patrick Titi of 7 Soga Street, Kwa Nobuhle, Uitenhage;

Terence Russell Tryon of House 27, Esperanza Estate, Umzinto; Pule Isaac Tshenkeng of 6456 Mooki Street, Orlando East, Soweto.

Sadecque Mohamed Variava of 3782 Flamingo Street, Lenasia, and Mosuhli Phillip Sello of Phuthaditjhaba, Witsieshoek has been prohibited from attending gatherings for a period of two years in terms of the Act. — Sapa